THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,699—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie"... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF D[illegible]RES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th Aug
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
				Friday.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th ,,

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CLAN SINCLAIR	Kewley	3,000	24th Aug.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN.	W. Millar	3,000	28th Aug.

THE Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates, passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	13th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1889.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEILLER'S

DUNDEE MARMALADE

Has preference over all other kinds.
1lb. Tin, 7 Annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREY'S, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.

Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
Arrowroot, Bermuda	1lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's East India	,,	0	13
Barley, Robinson's Patent	,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl	2lb. tin.	0	10
Benger's Self-Digestive Food		1	4
Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tin. 1-6; ½lb. tin.		2	6
,, ,, Mutton, ,, 1-10	,,	2	12
,, ,, Chicken, ,, 1-14	,,	3	8
,, ,, Concentrated Beef Tea...	,,	1	10
,, ,, Mutton Broth	,,	2	6
,, ,, Chicken Broth	,,	3	12
Corn Flour	1 lb. tin	0	10
,, ,, Kingsford's Oswego	per lb. packet	0	9
Groats, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
Gelatine, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts	per oz.	0	5
Hard's Infants' Food		0	12
Isinglass, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0	15
Liebig's Infant's Food { Savoury &	per tin	0	10
Moore's... }	per doz.	7	0
Maccaroni, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1	10
Mellin's Food	per bottle As. 15 and	1	10
Nestle's Milk Food		1	2
Oatmeal, Best Scotch	2lb. tin	0	10
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tin	,,	2	8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits	per tin	2	4
Sago, finest Pearl	2lb. tin	0	9
Swiss Milk, "Milk Maid" Brand	per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,,	per doz.	5	0
Tapioca, best clean white	2lb. tin	0	11
Vermicelli, Finest Genoa	2lb. tin	1	10

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

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CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to be ascertained on application.

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STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION,

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S

"UNIVERSAL" ABDOMINAL BELTS

Are a great support to Ladies inclined to embonpoint. They fit so perfectly that the natural figure is kept to its proper proportion, nothing tending to age a person so much as the loss of symmetry of figure, and which by a little careful attention can be prevented.

"The Universal Belt just received is the very thing I required, and adds greatly to my comfort."

Price Rs. 13-8

POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,** { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportion, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR. Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.

Dated 7th August 1889.

CEYLON TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.

Orders promptly shipped by the undersigned Exporters of every description of Ceylon produce.

AGENTS WANTED.

W. H. DAVIES & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.

Telegraphic Address "DAVIES," CEYLON.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set pavé, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT
AT
THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

SATURDAY NEXT, 24TH AUGUST 1889,
AT 8-45 P.M.

THE ASSOCIATION MINSTRELS have kindly consented to give an entertainment in aid of the funds of the above Institute.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. ROSE and Co. and at the Institute.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved, Re. 1, Children, Half price.

GOOD EVENING!
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CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY a MANAGER to take charge of the S. P. C. K. Bible and Book Depot, Secunderabad. Good knowledge of book-keeping requisite, and a man with previous experience in the trade would be preferred. Commencing salary H. S. Rs. 90, with house rent-free. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and names of references, to the Rev. the ACTING SECRETARY, S. P. C. K., Vepery, Madras.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for BUILDING the FOUNDATIONS of the JACOB SASSOON MILLS at Parel.

The drawings, specifications, and estimates can be inspected at the offices of the Undersigned, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of one Rupee.

No tender will be received later than MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p m, and every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 200, which is liable to forfeiture in the event of the person whose tender may be accepted refusing to sign the contract.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GOSTLING, MORRIS, & ASHDOWN,
Architects, etc.
Bombay, August 20, 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undermentioned ELEPHANTS, the property of His Highness the Maharajah's Government, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on the 10th October 1889 (26th Kanni 1065) at the Huzur Office, Trevandrum.

No.	Names.	Sex.	Approximate Age.
1	Konny Parvathi	Female Elephant.	6
2	Pathanapuram Adikesavan	Tusker	4½
3	Koppen Gowri	Female Elephant.	5½
4	Konny Adilekshmi	Do.	6
5	Gegenmohi	Do.	6
6	Konny Padmapathi	Do.	5
7	Pathanapuram Kartiany	Do.	3
8	Pathanapuram Champakakutty	Do.	5½
9	Ananda Padmanaben	Tusker	5
10	Kanden Chathen	Do.	4½
11	Shungra Narayanen	Do.	16
12	Ranni Chandrasakaren	Do.	...

1. The Elephants may be inspected two days previous to the date of sale.
2. Intending bidders must each deposit in the Huzur Treasury the sum of British Rupees 25.
3. When an Elephant is sold the purchaser shall thereupon pay down one-third of the purchase-money, inclusive of the money previously deposited, and the remaining two-thirds within 7 days from the date of sale.
4. On payment of the whole amount, a certificate of sale will be issued and also a pass on application.
5. In default of the payment of the purchase-money as above required, the sale shall be void. The purchaser shall forfeit his deposit and shall further be held responsible for any loss accruing on resale, and the expenses of the feed and keep of the animal from the date of first sale.
6. The defaulter will not be entitled to any profit arising from the resale.
7. Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the age, soundness, &c., of the animal before bidding.
8. An Elephant knocked down to a bidder should be maintained at his expense, and he takes all risks from the time his bid is accepted.
9. Unsuccessful bidders will have their deposits returned to them.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 20th July 1889.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1889 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on TUESDAY, the Tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well matured JAVA TOBACCO only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 15,000 at fair interest and good security. Apply "B. B.," care of this office.

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A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

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TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription.—Rs. 10 per year.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOG CARTS per s. s. Clyde, 3, Bennett's Patent, with all recent improvements for adjusting to balance the height and length of horse. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas.

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FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,364 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 4 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 442 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The highest tender over the up set price for each building will be accepted.

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By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680.
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

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DEVANHA WHISKY.—A small consignment of this celebrated old Highland Whisky received direct from Messrs. Wm. Black & Co., the distillers, at Rs. 27 per case.

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
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Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
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Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
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Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
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H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ..
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A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 5	" ...
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Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ...
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ...
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Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	....
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	....
" " " *	" 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 0	....
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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. .....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	....
From Tuborgs Fabrikker's.		
First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	" 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Re. 1	
From Busch, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" ...
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junctionab
Titwalla
Khadawa'i
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgauma
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuds
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpoream
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Ball

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagauma

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdahb
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoori
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabadabc
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. dc.
[illegible]
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
[illegible]
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhorail
Sanosh
Songadh
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur, &c.
c 10 minutes for early Tea
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
1885 .... £988,156
1886 .... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871 .... £2,196,972 8 | 1881 .... £4,673,299 5 1
1876 .... £3,492,950 1 4 | 1886 .... £5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.

Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.

Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £100,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months............ Rs. 26
Six months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London director the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly		Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 34
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... "

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Escort (s), from London, and Siam (s), Aden.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Busheer and Manilla left the dock yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 10th August 1889, shows an increase of Rs. 1,42,767 in receipts.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 10th August 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 3,00,086 in receipts.

Arrival of a Nawab.—The Nawab of Koorwai, Mahomedally Khan, arrived here on Saturday last accompanied by ten armed followers. He has taken up his residence at Arab Gully.

Lost.—Bickoobai, a woman residing at Kalbadavi, reports that she dropped a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to her daughter, somewhere between Mombadavie and the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on Sunday last.

A Leper.—Hubbiboola Fyzoola, aged about 40 years, a leper in an advanced stage of the disease, was found lying partly unconscious near the Null Bazaar on Saturday night last. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted and detained in the Incurable Ward.

Cow-stealing.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Wilson charged Gunesh Boodoo before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a cow, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Apa Gopal, on the 16th instant. On the loss of the cow being reported to the police, it was traced to the possession of a Mahomedan butcher at Sewree, to whom the accused had sold the animal for Rs. 35 at Bandora. Gunesh Bhoodoo was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Up in a Balloon	Riviere
Operatic Selection	Dorothy	A. Cellier
Valse	Lactitia	Ph Fahrback
Dance	Old Tapesty	Boggeti
Valse	Tender and True	Bucalossi
Galop	Wirr Warr	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Robbed While Asleep.—Chundra, a woman residing on the first floor of a house in Thakoordwar Road, reports that on Friday night last a man named Jugernath Luximon, a goldsmith, slept in her house with some other friends of his. On the following morning she found that Jugernath had disappeared, and she soon after missed a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 46, from her daughter, aged 14 years, evidently removed from her while asleep. Jugernath, it appears, came to Bombay from a village near Goa a few days ago. A search is being made for the man.

Theft of Ghunnies.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Anjum Hoosein was charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Hamilton with stealing 153 gunny bags, valued at Rs. 19, the property of Damjee Megjee from his warehouse at Mandvie on the 10th and 17th instant. The accused after stealing one portion of the gunny bags on the 10th instant sold them to another native dealer in gunny bags at that locality without being detected, but on his second attempt on the 17th instant was detected by a policeman, who was put on the alert to watch the warehouse, and arrested while in the act of stealing the bags and making off with them. Anjun Hoosein was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft of Gold.—Beohur Pudumsey, a metha to Mr. Vussonjee Munjee, a cloth merchant, reports that on Saturday last his master gave him Rs. 1,700 to purchase gold with. He thereupon went to the Marwarree Bazaar, to the shop of Hurgovind Muggindass, and bought two pieces of gold, one of them weighing 31½ tolas, valued at Rs. 729, and took both pieces to be tested, and returned to Hurgovind's shop, and whilst making up the accounts, he placed the two pieces of gold alongside of him. After paying Hurgovind, on looking for the two pieces of gold he discovered one of the piece weighing 31½ tolas missing. It appears there were several persons about the shop at the time, and also a Ghatee, who was seen there when the pieces of gold were put down. This man had disappeared when the piece of gold was missed. Inquiries were made by the police, but no trace of the stolen property could be found.

Theft of Ornaments.—Juggunnath Shewnarayen, a moonim to Mr. Shewlall Motilall, residing on the first floor of a house in Khetwady, reports that on Sunday morning he left his house a little after 5 o'clock, and shortly afterwards his wife went downstairs to bathe, &c. On doing so, she told a Brahmin named Luxminarayen Mahadewram, who lives next door, to put his lock on her outer room-door. The wife returned in about an hour and found her room locked and got the Brahmin to open it. On entering the inner room, she found the hasp had been broken off her box and gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,164 stolen therefrom, and also Rs. 30 in cash. The Brahmin was arrested by the police and enquiries made, but no trace of the stolen property has yet been discovered. The man, Luxminarayen Mahadewram, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Hamilton with the theft of the gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,194, the property of Juggunnath Shewnarayen. On the application of Superintendent Crummey the case was postponed for hearing to the 26th instant, to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter and for the recovery of the stolen property, the accused being kept in police custody during that time.

TRAGEDY AT NASSIK.

A startling murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, occurred at Nassik on Monday before last. It appears that a sowar in the Nassik Police named Oosman Mahomed used to visit a young woman of the Dher caste. When his wife died, he wished to marry this woman and told her he would do so if she turned a Mahomedan. This the woman refused to do unless he guaranteed her a certain allowance till her death. The sowar then went out and returned with his police rifle wrapped up in a great-coat, which he deposited on the floor, and till one o'clock in the morning nothing unusual in his manner was observed. At that hour he took his rifle in his hand and told the woman he intended to shoot her. She, imagining he was joking, laugded at him. He then deliberately put the gun to his shoulder and aiming at her head, fired. The bullet penetrated the left eye and brain, and came out at the back of the head. After satisfying himself that the woman was dead, he stepped out of the house, and standing up against the wall shot himself through the heart. The murderer and his victim were both uery young, neither of them being over twenty-three years of age.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel H. R. Mead, R.E. (late Madras), has permission to retire from the service on Sept. 29 next.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, M.A., Commissioner, Dacca Division, has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 1st inst.

The concentration of depots of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich is to be effected by the end of August. The four field depots affected by this order are now located at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Colchester, Hilsea, and Preston. In some instances the stations thus vacated will be occupied by service batteries from Woolwich and elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(August 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

Cable Australia-New Zealand interrupted. Telegrams for New Zealand will be forwarded by packet boats leaving Sydney on 27th inst.

LOCAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE Y. M. C. A. A. CLUB.

G M Lake c Cheers b Beaumont	13
W George c Cheers b Beaumont	25
F W Fido b Beaumont	7
A W Boileau, b Beaumont	29
H G Clark, b Beaumont	7
E Waller, b Cheers	16
Ingle, b Beaumont	0
Maclumpha, b Beaumont	2
Row, b Cheers	15
Walmesley, not out	10
Stephens, run out	3
Extras	14
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Furminger	50	30	...	...
Beaumont	100	57	2	7
Cheers	54	40	...	2

INDIAN MARINE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Furminger b Boileau.	0	c Waller b Fido	1
Tharnell c George b Boileau	0	b George	8
Mathews b W Clark	0	b George	0
Beaumont b Boileau	0	c and b Fido	2
Pickard b Boileau	10	c Maclumpha b George	5
Lamb c George b Boileau	0	b George	4
Mr Arthur b H Clark	4	not out	5
Cheers b H Clark	3	b Boileau	6
White b Boileau	0	b Boileau	1
Foord not out	0	b Boileau	3
Calderon b Boileau	0	b Boileau	0
Extras	1	Extras	2
Total	18	Total	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
R W Boileau	35	15	4	7
W J Clark	30	2	5	3

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F W Fido	30	7	1	2
W George	45	15	2	4
R W Boileau	34	6	2	4
W J Clark	15	7	1	0

Y. M. C. A. A. CLUB *vs.* INDIAN MARINE C. CLUB.

A match was played between these two clubs on Saturday last on the ground near the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Association and resulted in an easy win for the former club, as will be seen from the scores given below. For the Indian Marine Club, Beaumont bowled well and Pickard was the only one who got double figures. In the Y. M. C. A. Club George Lake, Waller, Walmesley, and Boileau played well, and the bowling of Boileau, Clark, and George was very effective.

SHOOTING MATCH AT IGATPOORI.

An interesting shooting match took place at Deolalee last Saturday, between a team of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers "D" Company and the School of Musketry. The latter are composed of non-commissioned officers of various regiments serving in the Bombay Presidency, and who are going through a series of instruction to qualify themselves for sergeant instructors for different corps and staffs, and are crack shots of their regiments. The Volunteers were again victorious by 20 points, having beaten the Glo'ster Regiment on two other previous occasions. The weather for shooting was again unfavourable, heavy rain and nasty gusts of wind being the order of the day. For the Volunteers, Lance Corporal Wolfe and Color Sergeant Gidney did best, and Sergeant Akers for the School, made the highest possible at 200 yards, and on the whole the Volunteers deserve great credit, indeed, for beating their opponents, who have been practicing for some time past. Lieut. Pilkington, who has recently taken command of the "D" Company, takes a great interest in volunteering and is very popular among the men. It may here be mentioned that the "D" Company has won the regimental cup three years in succession, but the team has not as yet received their cups, which was shot off last November, and there is no doubt our energetic Adjutant, Captain Rosseter, will put matters right. Conditions—Wimbledon scoring and marking. The following are the scores :—

"D" Company G. I. P. Railway Voluteers.

	200yds.	500yds.	700yds.	Total.
Lce Corpl J Wolfe	29	37	32	88
Color Sergt J Gidney	32	29	25	86
Lce Corpl H Clarke	30	30	25	85
Corpl R Freeman	30	28	26	84
Sergt G Osborne	28	30	25	83
Sergt W Osborne	29	28	25	82
Vol W Morris	18	26	29	73
Corpl F Willmer	21	19	19	59
Sergt J Houghton (Capt)	217	217	206	640

School of Musketry.

Sergt Akers	25	31	24	90
Sergt Tanner	31	30	24	85
Lieut Wilson	28	24	31	83
Capt Francis (Capt)	32	20	30	82
Color Sergt Foote	30	25	23	78
Sergt Atkins	32	22	23	77
Color Sergt Parkhouse	24	25	22	71
Color Sergt Lilley	24	13	12	54
	241	190	189	620

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

The following progress report for July is issued :—

1. The shaft of one of the 6in. pumps broke on the 11th, and heavy rain setting in on the 12th, the foundation and general area of the Dock were soon flooded, the water rising to 75·00 on T.H.D. All the water was removed by the 17th, and work resumed, but the general progress has been a good deal retarded, owing to the heavy and frequent rain. 33·85 inches of rain fell during the month.

2. By the end of the month, 387 lin. feet of trench for side walls was completed to foundation level.

3. The masonry for the side walls extended over a length of 282 feet, at levels varying from 53·00 to 67·50 T. H. D.; that on the west wall was commenced on the 27th.

396 brass were built up to the end of the month, of which 236 brass were built during the month under report.

4. The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month :—

Rubble	43,000 c. ft.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	28,095 „
Dressed altars and ashlar	11,711 „
Rough do. do.	1,000 „
Sand	30,000 „
Lime	39,000 „
Cement	148 tons.

5. The total excavation done up to the end of the month and deposited in the dam and at the Tank Bunder, amounted to 8,249 brass.

7. The daily average number of men and women working at the Dock was 612.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 19th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	7	7	...	20
Suez	19	7	6	1	9

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 19th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	17	...	2
„ Madras	...	36	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 18.

10 p.m.	80·8

MONDAY, August 19.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	81·9

A torpedo-boat was testing her torpedoes at Portsmouth the other day, when one of them sank, whereupon a petty officer dived to recover it, and he was bringing it up by the tail when the engine of this infernal machine suddenly commenced to work, and in a second the fans had chopped off three of the unfortunate man's fingers.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The undermentioned are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on June 26th last and following days, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst :—

For Cavalry Cadetships.

	Marks.
Mullens, Richard Lucas	9233
Oakshott, Walter Escott	8727
Macalpine-Leny, R L	8398
Molyneux, Caryl Richard	7849
Verney (Hon.), Henry P	7573
Parker, Frederick T.	7565
Haydon, William Pitt	7364
Tuson, George Edward	7361
Prevost, William	7280
James, Murray Ray de B	7278
FitzGerald, Frederick P	7258
Langton, Herbert F.	7038
Llewellyn, Evan Henry	7034
Tottenham, Charles B	7009
Fryer, Frederick A B	6942

For Infantry Cadets.

	Marks.
Croslegh, John G C	10,745
Gordon, Aliston Fraser	10,745
Coghill, Norman S	9917
Wall, Arthur Richard	9843
Blore, Herbert Richard	9761
Colchester-Wemyss, M F	9520
Floyd, Thomas, H E	9412
Anderson, Warren H	9347
Tulloch, James B G	9332
Crocker, Herbert J	9292
Greer, Macgregor	9227
Scott, Herbett C	9130
Elsmie, James R F	9089
Bourne, Walter F	9063
Lindesay, George W G	8824
Spratt, Theodore Byard	8816
Young, Henry George	8781
Scott, Philip Clement	8771
Macleod, Kenneth A	8748
Hicks, Frederick Richard	8713
Halliday, Lewis S T	8674
Hamilton, John G H	8619
Brodie, Alastair W M	8578
Wilkinson, Nevile R.	8559
Hill, Arthur Halkett	8504
Galwey, Charles Edward	8502
Cheyne Archibald Y.	8498
Mansel-Jones, Conwyn	8484
Ommanney, Francis C.	8469
Hole, Arthur William	8466
Durell, Arthur James V	8458
Britten, Frank Curzon	8417
Tryon, George Clement	8407
M'Donald, Archibald W	8404
Baillie, Hubert	8385
Dalgleish, Edward F C	8384
Shakerley, Geoffrey C	8383
Ready, Basil Tobin	8374
Greig, William Best	8367
Pechell, Charles A K	8365
Sealy, Alfred Edward	8359
Bailey, Gilbert	8358
Berthon, Henry W	8297
Thoyts, Francis G G	8287
Musgrave, W W F C	8274
Nicholas, Stephen H E	8264
Coningham, Frank E	8253
Hume, Seignelay G W	8252
Hamilton, Robert E A	8232
Hart, Arthur Henry S	8209
Maynard, Charles C M	8189
Atlee, Henry Falconer	8177
Mansel, Hugh Arthur	8150
Morres, Elliot Hody	8129
Moffitt, Frederick W	8100
Arcedeckne-Butler, J F	8093
Osborn, William L	8093
Warden Hugh Fawcett	8068
Steele, Julian M'Carty	8045
Hog, Archibald Swinton	8044
Tupman, Kenneth Lyon	8042
Paget, Henry Patrick E	8038
Teed, Arthur S H	8012
Barker, Edward H. P	7985
Hickie, William Bradly	7966
Gould, Philip	7964
Robertson, Claude W	7963
Rawlinson, Wilfred R.	7921
Molloy, Robert L.	7907
Irby, Leonard Paul	7901
Eaton, William Arnold	7876
Mappin, George F.	7872
Wilkins, Percy M. B.	7854
Greer, Frederick A	7845
Collard, John M.M.	7840
Knox, Ernest Francis	7838
Buck, Walter Keats	7829
Clarke, Travers Edwards	7809
Rigby, Percy George	7794
Sutherland, Hugh S.	7786
Devonshire, Charles	7770
Cox, Arthur Ditmas	7767
Nichol, Alexander J.	7764
Yatman, Clement	7758
Garden, Francis A.	7757
Thackeray, Henry J.	7754
Household, Henry B	7742
Toogood, Cecil	7733
Hill, Harold Charles	7725
Winthrop, Arthur.	7722
Browne, Frank Douglas	7714
Olivier, Ernest F E.	7698
King, Harold Francis S	7673
Edwardes, John Graham	7659
Dunscombe, Nicholas B	7619
Tordiffe, Stafford H W	7609
Thomson, A H G	7606
Leith-Tomkins, Harry	7663
Knight, Ernest Frederic	7598
Menzies, Angus	7590
Bradford, Edward C	7583
Roberts, Arthur Colin	7582
Campbell, J (of Harrow	7582
Riddell, Henry James	7572
Kennard, Henry G H	7568
Hunter, C. Norris	7552
Pitcairn-Knowles, A	7547
Atkins, Alban R C	7646
Andrew, Henry	7540
Rew, Alexander R C	7539
Berners, Ralph A	7538
Sanford, George B.	7535
French, William Cotton	7512
Venour, Wilfred John	7497
Seton-Chisholm, J H G	7494
Chichester Frederick N	7490
Smith, Wilfrid R A	7471
Young, Edward Maule	7471
Crawford, Arthur G	7464
Stockwell, Lockhart T	7448
Gabbett, Alexander C	7435
Angelo, John Cecil C	7398
Saunderson, L T B	7396
Howard, Francis J L	7393
Nangle, Kenlis Edward	7381

For West Indian Cadetships.

	Marks.
Morley, Francis Britton	8,990
Locock, Edward Ainslie	8,385
Blackburn, Arthur.	7,898
Rew, Charles E.D.O	7,798
Amos Herbert G. M'L	7,659
Corbett-Palmer, F. E	7,373
Paul, George William R	7,362

The following were the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for twelve cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst :—

	Marks.
Ormiston, Thomas L	10,827
Stevenson, William F	9,437
Knox, Howard Vincent	8,622
Rowlatt, John Friend	8,261
Tait, Frederick Guthrie	7,785
Tagart, Harold A L	7,415
Leslie, Philip Norman	6,774
Carlyon, Geoffry	6,704
Poole, Francis Garden	6,607
Monypenny, C B	6,426
Ayerst, Charles Egerton	6,059
Doughty, Ernest C	5,720

The following Queen's cadets and Queen's India cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

Queen's Cadets.

	Marks.
Blakeney, Herbert N.	4071
Long, Clement Willmore	3811
Barclay, Patrick C R.	3608
Mackenzie, Edward L.	3492

Queen's India Cadets.

	Marks.
Daunt, Bertram R.	7498
Pennington, William H.	5589
Walker, Edward J. H.	5479
Norman, Walter Henry	4892
Ottley, Glendower G.	8849
Barlow, Nelson William	3663
Prendergast, Harry Y. D.	3475
Butler, Alexander H.	3361

Once again the old complaint comes from the Burdwan division, writes the *Englishman*, that the number of Mahomedans employed in the public offices is altogether disproportionate to the number of Mahomedans in the population. This cannot be attributed in any way to the indisposition of the district authorities to give them employment when suitable candidates can be found. The difficulty, however, seems to be to find such suitable candidates, notwithstanding the progress that is now being generally made with Mahomedan education, for the Collector of Burdwan applied to one of the Mahomedan societies in Calcutta for suitable candidates for employment, but without success. Some progress was, however, made last year, for two Mahomedans were appointed to the initial grades of the superior service in the Burdwan district, and two in the Bankura district, while seven apprentices were admitted in the Birbhum offices. Still the total number of those employed is far below what might be expected, as out of 2,721 officers in the superior service in the division, only 297 are Mahomedans, and in the superior service only 1,603 out of 7,367. The question of the further employment of Mahomedans is one deserving of close attention, especially in Upper India.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge visited Woolwich on July 26 for the purpose of presenting commissions to the successful candidates of the R. M. Academy. The cadets were called out to receive Her Majesty's Commissions as follows :—

FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Marks.
J C Colvin	44,207
W E R Dickson	42,369
P T Denis de Vitre	40,689
D M Griffith	40,460
J H Cunningham	39,537
F C H Burne	39,404
W A Watts-Jones	38,219
G Lubbock	38,110
E M Tod-Mercer	37,811
O T O'K Webber	36,977
H G K Wait	36,908
P Maud	36,790
W E Lees	36,329
F M Close	36,228
L W S Oldham	36,220
S D'A Crookshank	36,181
W H Beach	35,701
F J Pike	34,662
A F Cumberlege	34,471
E G Farquharson	34,409

FOR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

W B Emery	33,879
W Gillman	33,780
W H B Jacob	33,417
A H Kane	33,249
E C Harington	32,670
E W Grove	32,312
C De Sausmarez	31,418
P T Ayre	31,213
R C Chartres	30,497
G M'C Campbell	30,177
N M'I Morrison	30,027
R T Marsden	29,974
H G Howorth	28,943
H C H Burton	28,638
A H Bowring	28,037
A G Smith	28,010
R B L Puxley	27,869
R B Fife	27,577
R A Bright	27,399
G Lewis	27,104
C K Bushe	26,940
F B Bradshaw	26,017
G S F Broome	24,315
J B Aldridge	23,996
M P Waddington	23,226
P M Macgregor	22,858
W U J C Elwes	21,727
L L Hepper	21,590
E J R Peel	21,587
R S Pottinger	19,940
W A Fisher	19,745
E W M Powell	19,269
J E James	18,487
C A Cleghorn	18,239
J W Kempson	17,789
D F Tullock	17,739
W J B Allen	17,727
E W Alexander	17,658
W McGildowney	17,645
C A Sykes	17,001
A B H Clerke	16,971
S F Metcalfe	16,884
E M Lang	15,152
R S De Winton	15,150

Prizes Obtained.—J. C. Colvin, for mathematics ; W. E. R. Dickson, fortification ; F. C. H. Burne, artillery ; D. M. Griffith, military topography ; F. C. H. Burne, tactics ; W. H. B. Jacob, military administration ; F. C. H. Burne, chemistry and physics ; A. H. Cunningham, drill ; B. M. Tod-Mercer, gymnastics ; R. A. Bright, riding ; R. B. Fife, landscape drawing ; J. A. Watts-Jones, French ; W. E. R. Dickson, German ; J. C. Colvin Pollock, medal and sword ; W. B. Emery, Tomb's memorial.

The vacation will end on Sept. 24, studies being resumed on the following day.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, August 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F J Cooke, BCS
Mr G Stevenson, BCS
Mr A Monro, B
Mr S de Brath, B
Mr A P Hill, B
Mr J L Long, B
Mr R H G Irvine, B
Mr W R Larminie, B
Mr B C Bensley, B
Mr M H Beatty B
Mr G F Glendenning, B
Col C T Lane, BSC
Lieut G F H Dillon, BSC
Capt A H Dobbs, MSC
Capt E M Lawford, MSC
Lieut E L Holloway, MSC
Lieut G A Ward, MSC
Lieut E Wintour, MSC
Maj G B E Radcliffe, MSC

GRANTED EXTENTION OF LEAVE.

Mr P H O'Brien, B C S, 3mos.
Mr C H Barratt, B, till Oct. 25.
Mr R Wood, B, 6 mos.
Mr. W A Wickham, B, 6 mos.
Lt.-Col. E B Bishop, B S C, 7 days.
Maj. J W Anderson, B S C, 6 mos.
Capt. E Bishop, B, 1 mo.
Mr F D'A O Wolfe Murray, M, 2 days.
Mr H L Butcher, M, 1 mo.
Capt R F Clothier, M S C, 2 mos.
Lieut F H Yate, M S C 2 mos.
Mr M Macmullen, Bo, till March 31, 1890.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr N R Cumberlege, B.
Mr W J Cunningham, BCS.
Mr P W Anketell Jones, B.
Mr A J Hammond, B.
Mr J Owens, B.
Lt-Col E B Bishop, BSC.
Lt-Col T C Manderson, BRE.
Maj T Gracey, BRE.
Capt E Bishop, B.
Surg-Maj J C G Carmichael, B.
Surg-Maj P A Weir, BMB.
Mr M P Coode, M.
Surg-Maj P R Martin, M.
Mr F H Warden, Bo.
Lieut L M Foster, Bo.

HIGH COURT.—August 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

In Chambers.

Judgment on Motion.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act. X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld., and in the matter of Joosub Haji Ahmed and Hormusji Bejanji Dantra—Craigie, L. and O. for liquidators.

In Court.

Judgment on Motion.

86-86—Crawford and B.—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—J. C. Cama ; M. D. and G., P. G. and S., M. E. and H. H. Bicknell, and L. S. F. and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C. and B.—Nurbadabai and another vs., Tejbai,—Thakurdas, D. and C. Part heard.

254-88—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Allarukhia Munji vs., Adum Abba—J. C. Cama.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulleman Lukha vs. Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and G, J C Cama, P G and S, M E and H H Bicknell, and L S F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and G, J C Cama, P G and S, M E and H, H Bicknell, L S F and N, N and H and B and H.

529-88—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Javerchund Sunderji—Macfarlane, E and H.

123-88—Payne, G and S—C Nasar Khilvani and another vs. Mooltani Talaram Javanimul—Mirza, H K.

134-83—Tyabji and D—Dhurumchund Oodeychund vs. Goolam Hassam Soomar and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

107-89—Khunderao M—Tricumdas Moolji vs The Kunkeswar Spinning Co, Ld, and D and another—Pestonji and R.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Indian Oil Mills and M F G Co, Ld. Richardson and Cruddas, petitioners,—Burder and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For Consent Decree.

103-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Rustomji D Setna vs. E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

72-89—Wadia and G—The Union Mills Ld vs Haji Ebramim Haji Abdool Latiff.

133-89—Jefferson, B D and K—L Malcolm and others vs Heerachund Goolabchund—H Bicknell.

288-89—Ardesir, H and D—Panalal Poonumchund vs. Vishwanuth Bapoo Josey and others.

322-89—Tyabji and D—Mahomed Abdool Rehman vs Sha Dewsey Nursey—Little, S F and N.

344-89—Burder and B—Sittaram Chaitamdas and others v Tarachund Dhunraj and another—Chalk, W and S.

352-89—In Person—Bala Rawji Palker vs Koudaji Bhairappa Mahajan, in person.

358-89—In person—Jaitha Bhima and others vs. Camati Sayana Sahu Dhurmaji.

367-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Pranjiwandas Nathoo and others vs Shescuruu Dhurrumsey—Tyabji and D.

384-89—Roughton and B—G W Read vs Kimji Jewa and others—Nanu and H.

387-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs. Gunamal Bhojraj.

Long Causes.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S, F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B and L, S, F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

314-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Tricum Nathoo—Nanu and H.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B, D and K.

Lord Binning returns to India shortly to resume duty as aide-de-camp to Lord Connemara, and does not resume his troop command in the Blues, as it was thought probable he would do.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Aug. 19th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32 °), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 10th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 10th May to date.	Variation 10th May to date.
Delhi	29·576	+ ·061	— ·052	N	2	76·2	92·0	76·1	—2·9	96	10	2·80	18·96	+0·18a
Agra	29·461	— ·035	— ·177	S E	5	78·7	89·6	77·4	—1·1	95	10	0·98	22·00	+2·45b
Allahabad	29·539	+ ·096	— ·088	S E	8	81·3	88·0	78·6	—0·1	84	8	0·46	23·22	+1·14c
Jhansi	29·416	— ·037	— ·203	S W	4	78·4	87·4	76·9	+0·5	97	9	0·23	22·72	—3·46d
Jacobabad	29·537	+ ·120	— ·024	S	4	86·8	105·4	84·1	+3·5	71	...	...	3·66	+1·03e
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·581	+ ·033	— ·082	N W	7	77·8	86·2	75·1	+0·7	93	9	0·65	14·60	—0·90f
Deesa	29·586	+ ·025	— ·097	S W	11	78·8	96·1	75·4	+0·5	85	8	...	26·12	+6·33
Rajkot	29·652	+ ·042	— ·062	W	16	81·9	88·0	76·7	+2·3	76	9	...	22·63	+0·33
Neemuch	29 625	+ ·059	— ·064	W S W	9	72·7	73·8	?	...	91	10	2·42	26·01	+5·48g
Indore	29·654	+ ·057	— ·065	S W	11	71·8	75·2	71·6	+0·2	95	10	1·61	19·49	—3·07h
Saugor	29·503	+ ·010	— ·153	W S W	11	72·3	77·4	70·6	—1·9	94	10	0·89	42·71	...i
Jubbulpore	29·603	+ ·072	— ·074	W S W	7	73·7	81·0	73·1	—1·0	97	10	0·30	49·02	+8·18j
Hoshangabad	29 615	+ ·065	— ·094	S W	8	72·9	77·3	71·6	—2·0	98	10	2·42	38·92	+1·06i
Khandva	29 674	+ ·078	— ·043	W	13	73·8	80·2	74·3	+0·7	98	10	0·13	20·27	—0·05g
Raipur	29 624	+ ·094	— ·031	S W	14	77·0	78·4	73·5	—1·6	88	10	1·16	32·24	—4·12d
Nagpur	29·647	+ ·067	— ·041	W S W	14	79·2	80·2	74·0	—0·4	85	9	0·09	26 80	—4·88h
Amraoti	29·680	+ ·063	— ·039	W S W	13	74·2	79·6	73·3	+1·1	100	10	...	20·53	—2·35
Akola	29·695	+ ·076	— ·034	N W	7	78·4	83·0	72·7	—0·4	84	10	...	22·03	+0·41j
Surat	29·701	+ ·023	— ·043	W	L	82·5	90·0	75·6	—0·7	73	6	0·04	30·90	+0·05
Malegaon	29·712	+ ·065	— ·040	W S W	16	77·5	86·4	75·1	+4·2	75	10	...	9·61	—3·47h
Bombay	29·773	+ ·047	— ·026	W S W	17	80·6	83·5	77·2	+0·4	87	10	0·36	58·75	+0·30k
Poona	29·783	+ ·057	— ·016	W S W	19	76·1	80·3	70·5	+1·2	77	9	0 02	12·67	—2·24k
Sholapur	29·795	+ ·067	— ·003	S W	14	77·2	83·2	71·0	+1·0	76	10	...	13·61	—1·34a
Ratnagiri	29·824	+ ·042	+ ·002	S W	10	78 3	81·9	74·4	—0·4	91	9	0·68	93·32	+11·49h
Belgaum	29·839	+ ·059	...	W	5	69·9	75·7	67·9	+1·8	96	10	0·38	31·72	+0·60h
Goa	29·870	+ ·043	...	W	9	79 0	84·0	77·0	...	95	10	0·20	77·46	...k
Karwar	29·857	+ ·023	— ·012	S W	F	79·0	83·2	76·3	+2·3	92	6	...	134·86	+39·68d
Mangalore	29·888	+ ·031	+ ·009	Calm	2	78·4	83·8	76·9	+2·9	93	8	0·02	92·61	—0·77
Calicut	29·930	+ ·031	+ ·019	N W	3	79·6	82·7	75·1	...	92	2	0·28	66·93	—13·01k
Cochin	29·942	+ ·025	+ ·021	W S W	M	81·5	84·7	75·7	+1·7	89	...	0·22	51·91	—19·53
Bangalore	29·867	+ ·043	— ·001	W	8	68·5	81·9	67·0	+1·5	89	7	...	14·78	+0.42
Secunderabad	29·819	+ ·065	+ ·022	W S W	14	75·0	82·7	72·3	+2·0	82	9	...	16·78	+0.01
Masulipatam	29·767	+ ·049	+ ·021	W	6	83·2	90·1	77·9	+0·4	82	5	0·67	23·67	+7·13k
Bellary	29·855	+ ·059	+ ·056	W S W	12	81·0	92·0	76·5	+3·6	71	8	...	5·02	—1·36
Cuddapah	29·830	+ ·044	...	W S W	...	82·8	93·7	77·5	...	71	10	0·10	20·58	+8·80
Madras	29·831	+ ·036	— ·006	S W	12	80·8	95·8	77·1	+0·1	84	10	0·15	8·39	—2·25
Coimbatore	29·942	+ ·035	+ ·052	S S W	7	74·0	86·3	71·3	+0·8	91	9	...	2·26	—3·22
Trichinopoly	29·896	+ ·018	+ ·047	WN W	5	79·7	98·2	76·3	—0·4	76	7	0·27	4·21	—2·93j
Negapatam	29·872	+ ·028	+ ·039	S W	6	82·8	94·1	77·8	+1·2	81	5	...	10·62	+3·26l
Colombo	29·980	+ ·032	+ ·046	S W	12	78·5	86·0	75·5	...	82	10	0·40	26·60	+2·58

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

a Threatening weather. *b* continuous rain. *c* moist and Muggy. *d* Dark gloomy weather. *e* Very sultry. *f* Thunder and lightning at distance. *g* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours. *h* Gale of wind. *i* Nor-wester with rain. j Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *k* Passing showers during day. *l* Sultry.

Summary.—During the past 24 hours, with the exception of a moderate fall at Agra and Jhansi, pressure has risen over the whole country. The rise has been rapid at Jacobabad, in Berar and the Central Provinces (except at Saugor, where the rise was moderate), and moderate to brisk elsewhere. The isobars show that the depression noticed in yesterday's report has intensified somewhat, and has moved westward and now overlies the North-West Provinces, with its centre a little to the north of Jhansi. Winds round about the depression are cyclonic, and gradients very steep. Pressure, as compared with the normal, is generally above the average in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere it is moderately below the mean of the day, and at Agra, Saugor and Jhansi the deficiency is comparatively very considerable. Wind direction fairly normal over the greater part of the country, but in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab they are variable. The wind velocity is gradually decreasing on the West Coast and nearly normal over the greater part of the country. The maximum temperature is 4 ° to 8 ° below the mean of the day in Berar and the Central Provinces, and locally at Indore. Elsewhere the departures from the normal are small. The highest maximum readings were 105 ° at Jacobabad and above 90 ° at Trichinopoly, Delhi and at all stations in the Madras Presidency (except Secunderabad and Coimbatore.) The mean temperature of the day has not altered much anywhere, and the only noticeable changes are a rise of 3 ° at Malegaon and Masulipatam, and a fall of 3 ° at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Humidity appears to be rising rapidly in the south of the Peninsula, and slightly at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum. Skies are very cloudy everywhere, and rain has fallen in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Surat, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The heavier falls are 2·80 in. at Delhi, 2·42 in. at Hoshangabad, 1·16in at Raipur and 1·15in at Madras. The mail steamer Siam, which arrived in harbour last night, reports as follows :—" Gulf of Aden, light westerly winds and fine at latitude 16 ° N. ; longitute 60 ° E. fresh monsoon and fine ; to port, fresh monsoon and squally with heavy rain, clouds travelling to eastwards. No rain on the passage."

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Jason, 1,204 tons, Captain P Euwes, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Bangkok *via* Singapore and Colombo, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The s s Manilla :—The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G B Govino, sailing to-day at 11 a m from the stream. For Genoa—Mr and Mrs Salmon and infant, Mrs E Penny, two children, and a European nurse, Mr W Comber, Mr T Magliocchetti, Revd Fr James, Mr and Mrs Parkenham and native servant, Captain Mackintosh and 5 deck passengers. For Aden—6 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE B. I. S. N. Co's TUG ESCORT.

The B I S N Co's Tug Escort arrived in harbour on last Sunday evening from Aden, under the command of Captain A. Campbell. The Escort was built by Messrs. Stewart and Sons, of Blackwall Iron Works, London, and is 112 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 12½ feet deep. The Escort is not only meant for a tug boat, but is also a salvage and water boat. As a water boat, the Escort contains a number of tanks below the lower deck, capable of holding 90 tons of water. The registered tonnage of the Escort is 54 tons, her gross tonnage, 230 tons, and she is capable of steaming 11 knots an hour. During the voyage the Escort had very fair weather, except in the Red Sea, where the heat was intolerable. She left London on the 17th July, arriving at Aden on the 10th August, leaving on the 11th ; she also called at Malta and Port Said. When nearing Bombay the usual monsoonic weather was experienced. The Captain and crew of the Escort will return to England in a few days. The engineers alone will remain. Whilst at Aden the Escort met the Eclipse, another tug of the same company. The Eclipse left for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Sinclair.	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ C Buchanan	1911	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Idar	2595	Poland	1	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kashgar	1535	Gadd	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1455	Crewe	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Pekin	2133	Harris	6	P. & O. Co.
„ Imperatrix	2170	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
„ Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Assyria	969	Robertson	16	M. Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Escort (s)	Campbell	London, July 17.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug. 13.

The steamer Manilla, Govino, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Genoa.

The steamer Asia was entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 17.

Hughes, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt Dept, from leave, from Poona.

August 18.

Hall, Lt, Bo, Rl Fus, off leave, from England.
Poegnand, Major, Bl, Leinster Regt, from leave, from England.
Ross, Col, Bl, 1st Sikh Infy, from Kohat.
Dixon, Lt, Bo, P W D, off leave, from England.
Evans, Col, Bl, 4th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Digby, Capt, Bl, R E, from leave, from England.
Miline, Lt, Bo, 5th Lt Infy, from leave, from England.

August 19.

Crosthwaite, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—August 19.

Dunsterville, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Hall, Lt, Bo, Rl, Fus, off leave, to Poona.
Evans, Col, Bl, 43rd Gurkhas, to join, to Shillong.
Digby, Capt, Bl, R E, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Miline, Lt, Bo, 5th Lt Infy, to rejoin, to Baroda

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 20th August, 1889.

The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant. N. C. Officers and Members are requested to attend, as there will be Skebleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

For the week commencing Monday, 19th August, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters :—

Tuesday, 24th—6-30 p.m.—Gundrill.
Wednesday, 21st—6-30 p.m., Carbine drill.
Friday, 23rd—6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Aden, August 12.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May. 21	Woodcock s s	Bowman	Zanzibar
July. 16	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveur	Obock
18	Dalhousie I G	Hewett	Zeilla
29	Saint Regulus	Grimsditch	Cardiff
Aug. 1	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Cardiff
	Eclipse S Tug	Gellatly	London
5	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeilla
6	Rome	Adamson	Sydney
	Clyde	Parfitt	London
	Shannon	Edwards	Calcutta
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
	Miseer	Hafus	Mussowa
	Magda	Thoren	Madras
	Buenos Aires	Cebeda	Liverpool
	Tagus	Davison	Kurrachee
	Dunedin	Wizzel	Cardiff
7	Chyebassa	Cave	London
	Indra	McGill	Cardiff
	Ava	Bretel	China
	Muyun	Low	Berbera
8	Caledonien	Manbauge	Marseilles
	Hajeen	Newey	Calcutta
9	Domenico Balduino	Canepa	Bombay
	Laju	Mann	Bangkok
	Rio Grande	Raynier	Zanzibar
	Clan Alpine	Elliott	Madras
	India	Day	Calcutta
	Santo Domingo	Moret	Manilla
10	Chanda	Gavin	Zanzibar
	Boyne	Egan	Manilla
	Escort	Campbell	London
	Calipso	Rae	Mussowa
	Tuna	White	Berbera
11	Terra	Petersen	Calcutta
	Sheikh	Crawford	Kurrachee
	Sydney	Pellegrin	Marseilles
	Hubbuck	Brodie	Australia

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
July. 8	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveur	Obock
10	Dalhousie I G	Hewett	Berbera
6	Saint Regulus	Grimsditch	Kurrachee
12	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Kurrachee
Aug. 6	Rome	Adamson	London
	Clyde	Parfitt	Bombay
	Shannon	Edwards	Marseilles
13	Siam	Weighell	Bombay
8	Miseer	Hafus	Suez
6	Magda	Thoren	London
	Buenos Aires	Cebeda	Manilla
7	Tagus	Davison	Port Said F O
7	Chyebassa	Cave	Calcutta
7	Ava	Bretel	Marseilles
11	Muyun	Low	Perim
8	Caledonien	Manbaugel	China
	Hajeen	Newey	Antwerp
10	Domenico Balduino	Canepa	Genoa
9	Laju	Mann	Marseilles
10	Rio Grande	Rayeier	Marseilles
	Clan Alpine	Elliott	London
	India	Day	London
	Santo Domingo	Moret	Liverpool
12	Chanda	Gavin	Bombay
10	Boyne	Egan	Liverpool
11	Escort	Campbell	Bombay
13	Tuna	White	Hodeida
11	Terra	Petersen	Port Said F O
	Sheikh	Crawford	Port Said F O
12	Sydney	Pellegrin	Mauritius, &c.
	Hubbuck	Brodie	London

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—
Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row.
Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

Sale of valuable landed property at Shaik Ally Janjikar Street, known as Peer Market Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Waghjee Korjee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 20th October, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Khoja Jan Mahomed Cassum and Cassum Sajan, the following:—

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of fazendari land, whereof Dossabhai Bezonjee Motiwalla is now fazendar, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, situate and fronting on the south side of Shaik Ally Janjikar Street, also known by the name of Peer Market Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 A, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward No. 530, street Nos. 175 and 177, and bounded on the east by the property of Kasa, Mahomed Fazel, on the west by the property of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum, on the north by the said Peer Market or Shaik Ally Janjikar Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Allibhoy Bawanjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 20, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS, NOBLEMEN, AND PUBLIC GENTRIES.

Auction Sale of very rare and choice collection of Japanese Curiosities ever imported in the Bombay Market.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, and sale to commence at 2 p m, on account and risk of whom it may concern, at the undersigneds' sale room, in Medows Street, No 21.

A consignment of very rare and most valuable assortment of Japanese real gold embroidery work on velvet and satin, consisting of handsome screens, five and six feet high, bed covers, quilts, table cloths, window curtains, pictures, fire screens, lining materials (gold chintz), silk handkerchiefs, dress satin, &c.

Also Japanese tea sets, dessert sets, spare cups and saucers, plates, &c.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, August 20, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

THE Markets and Banks have been closed to-day for a native festival, and the holiday feeling which has prevailed for the last few days has not tended to quicken the sluggish flow of business common at this season of the year. The rainfall during the week has generally been light, but sufficient for agricultural purposes in most parts of the mofussil. A stronger local demand for Cotton was felt towards the close of last week, and the market became firm at some advance in prices in sympathy with the tenor of telegraphic advices from Liverpool, but the feeling was not sustained. Wheat and Seeds have been in but moderate demand for export, but both have been fairly steady at the level of previous rates. The course of Exchange has been slightly upward upon the whole, Bank Bills and Credits having closed on Saturday 1-32d. above last Monday's quotations, but the business of the week has been very limited. Four per cent. Government Paper has declined one-half per cent. Freights have been quiet, when not dull, at about last mail's quotations. A firm market with little doing has been the state of ready Import business; while the further advance of Cotton at the other side and consequent strength of the Manchester market renders arrival business still more difficult to put through.

MONEY.—Owing to the holiday, the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay has not been issued this afternoon; but it may be concluded that the decrease of nine lakhs shown in the Bank's Cash Balance by the return of the previous week had been followed, or was likely to be followed, by further considerable withdrawals from private Deposits and increased demand for Loans for the same exceptional requirements, for the directors at their board meeting last Thursday raised their rates by one per cent., thus making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum. Money in the bazaar meantime continues easy. Business generally is very quiet; it is still some time before the advent of the Bengal crop will begin to make demands upon the market; and we need not anticipate that an inadequate and tardy provision for the financing of an unusually early Cotton crop will cause a repetition of last year's experience on the active resumption of the export trade a few months hence.

EXCHANGE was quiet but steady at last Monday evening's quotations on the following day for ready business, but the then current rate for Bills was done into next month. Otherwise forward quotations, both for drawing and buying, were unaltered. A fair supply of Merchants' Bills came out for delivery in this and the next two months; but for the Bank media of remittance there was no enquiry. On Wednesday, in sympathy with Calcutta, this market was quiet with a weaker tendency, and 3 months' sight Credits were sold, ready, at 1s. 4 3-8d. and at 1s. 4 7-16d. for next year. For Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 7-32d. was named for this and early next year's transfer, and we hear of a little having been done in the latter position, but the current rates quoted for remittance were doubtful. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Thursday, and at first things looked as if they would be weak as 1s 4 3-8d. was the quoted rate for 3 months signt Credits for August delivery, at which, however, only one bank bought, and some ready private Demand was sold at 1s. 4½d. to a moderate extent; but the market steadied at once on the receipt of Calcutta advices and the advance on the Bank rate, and 1s. 4 7-32d. was quoted at closing for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 13-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for ready Paper, forward Bank Telegraphic being named at 1s. 4 1-32d. for December-February Transfer, and Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. for November-March delivery. Friday was another very quiet day, little or nothing having been done either way or in any position, though Banks were offering to to sell forward at 1-32d. higher than current quotations for ready business; but news came from Calcutta that rates there were firm, and that Merchants' Bills were rather more plentiful and the feeling here was steady at closing. Opening on Saturday at the previous evening's quotations, both for Bank and Private Paper, the market remained steady thereat throughout the day, with next to nothing offering in the shape of Mercantile Bills, and no enquiry from remitters, an the absence of business both ways having, in fact, been the most noticeable feature in the market. The following are Saturday's closing quotations:—

Bank Demand		........1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		......1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Do.	4 do.	......1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4⅜d.	„
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Documents	3 do.	......1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs	3 do.	......1·73	„
Do.	6 do.	......1·74½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was decidedly weaker on last mail-day, especially for account. Fours for cash receded 1-16 per cent. from the previous evening's closing price, having been quoted throughout the day at 100⅛; while for this month's settlement the rate became 100 1-16, sellers, par being quoted for the September account. There was a weaker feeling again on Wednesday, the bears having got the market pretty well in their hands for the moment, assisted by Calcutta, whence the cash rate for Four per cents came at par. Here also par was quoted, both for cash and the next account, while for the end of September the rate declined to 99⅞ to 15-16, a good deal of business having been reported for this month's settlement. Further weakened by an advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates, this market was drooping on Thursday, and a further decline in rates for Fours was established, the cash price, which was quoted in the earlier part of the day at par, having receded to 99 15-16, with the 30th instant and end of September amounts quoted at 99⅞ and 99¾ respectively. Four per cents. sustained a further fall on Friday, the cash and near account rate having receded to 99 13-16, while for the September settlement 99 11-16 was the rate with a good deal doing for the 30th instant, but little in other positions. On Saturday there was again a downward movement in the market. Four per cents., which shortly after opening declined to 99¾, with sellers both for cash and the next account at the rate, and the September account quoted at 99⅝, buyers, having afterwards receded another 1-16, closing at 99 11-16, which we still quote this evening, the market having been closed to-day for the holiday. Four and a half per cents. have been quoted at 103¼ to 103½, but the rate has been nearly nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 107½, Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at 97.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have had another very quiet week in imported goods of all descriptions, the moderate demand which has been felt having been met by a firm attitude on the part of dealers, who, seeing their stocks likely to diminish without having a chance of replenishing them on the previous basis of rates, seem determined, if possible, to obtain some advance, which buyers do not, as a rule, see their way to pay. The situation is not improved by the further advance in the price of Cotton in Liverpool and the consequent firmness of Manchester manufacturers, and until indentors wire their ideas of price materially, nothing but disappointment can attend their efforts at forward business. We quote prices generally unchanged but firm for *Greys*, and steady for other descriptions at last week's rates. The market for *Local Goods* has been quiet and unaltered

YARNS.—Only a small business has transpired during the week in imported Twist, and the market has been quiet in tone on about the level of our last quotations. For *local* Spinnings also there has been but little enquiry, and few transactions have consequently taken place. The tone of the market has been decidedly quiet, and the following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As. 4½	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „ 5⅛	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „ 5 9-16	„ 6 3-16	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „ 5¾	„ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „ 6¼	„ 6½	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „ 6 9-16	„ 6¾	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „ 7 3-16	„ 7⅝	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „ 7¾	„ 8	„

SHARES have participated in the general slackness of business during the past week, and few transactions have transpired from day to-day. In one or two cases Mill shares have advanced a little, but as a rule the movement in this scrip has still been downward. The following are the principal changes since last Monday:—Howard and Bullough are Rs. 15 lower; Manackjee Petit have declined Rs. 10; Empress, Imperial, Jubilee, Luckmidas Khimjee, and Oriental are all Rs. 5 lower; and Queen are down Rs. 2½. City of Bombay and New Great Eastern, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 higher. In Press shares, Bombay Cotton are Rs. 7½ higher; Mofussil and New Indian have advanced Rs. 5; while French have declined Rs. 10 and Munmar Rs. 15. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the others. Treacher & Co are Rs. 15 down. Bombay Fire have declined Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5; National are Rs. 10 per share higher.

METALS.—*Copper* has been in limited demand during the week, and business has been upon a small scale; but we repeat our quotations for all descriptions. *Yellow Metal* also has not been much wanted; but the market keeps steady, and prices are unaltered. A moderate business has been done in *Iron* on the basis of last week's quotations, and the market is quiet in tone.

COALS.—There has been no change in the position of this market since our last report. There is little, if any, demand for the mineral on this side, and home quotations are considerably higher than prices ruling here. A small retail business has been done in Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 21 per ton for October shipment, and this is about all that has transpired. The market closes quiet but steady at our quotations say:—

Cardiff........................	Rs. 20½	per ton
West Hartley..................	„ 18	„
Welsh do.	„ 16½	„

EXPORTS.

A quiet but steady feeling continued to prevail in this market for a few days after the departure of our last mail with small or at most moderate purchases by local spinners from old stock, but no enquery whatever for export. Towards the close of last week, however, in sympathy with the advices from the governing markets the tone here became firm and local consumers increased their purchases considerably, prices advancing to the extent of Re 1 per candy, and a few contracts, by European buyers transpired in Bengals and Broach of the new crop. The week closed with a much quieter feeling as to business, but prices remained steady at the advance. The principal transactions during the week in ready Cotton have been in Barsee at Rs. 213-25, Karanja at Rs. 213-222, Bengals at Rs. 207-13, Oojein at Rs. 201, and Bhownuggar at Rs. 204-4½ per candy; and in forward contracts "Good" Bengals at Rs. 179½ and "Fully Good" (Railway delivery) at Rs. 186 for January delivery and "Good" Broach at Rs. 234-5 for March.

Excepting at Nagpore and Broach, where about 1¾ inchs had been registered, the fall of rain had not exceeded one inch in any part of the Cotton area from the date of the previous telegraphic Weather and Crop reports to that of the returns issued last Thursday, while at Cawnpore and Beawar, in the Bengal Circle, in the Oomrawuttee districts of Dhulia and Julgaum, and at Dhollera, no further rain had fallen. At Cawnpore and in the Dharwar district of Hubli more rain was needed; but no complaint came from any other quarter, and the general tenor of the advices was that the Cotton plants were flourishing According to the summary issued to-day, although some rain had meantime fallen at Hubli, and over 2½ inches had been registered at Cawnpore, more was required in both districts, especially in the former. On the other hand, fine weather was needed at Barsee, where another inch of rain had fallen; but with these exceptions, the reports continue of an altogether favourable tenor from all the districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 215	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 209	= 4⅜d.
Do. Good.	„ 201	= 4¼d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 226	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good „	„ 219	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair „	„ 213	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 221	= 4 19-32d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 225	= 4 11-16d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„ 209	= 4⅜d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 214	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 208	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	„ 234	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 224	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 213	= 4 7-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 219	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	6,919	3,111	4,076
From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug. ..	1,655,950	1,274,383	1,442,967
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,350	250	4,478
From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug.	1,186,410	782,503	1,032,581
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week........................	303	915	3,082
From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug	26,502	33,270	44,234

WHEAT.—There was a good deal doing in this market on last Tuesday on the basis of our last quotations, but the demand quickly subsided, and there has since been little passing from day to day, while the feeling has been quiet or at most steady, and prices are generally unchanged.

SEEDS have not been in request by exporters and a tame feeling has come over the market, especially for Rapeseed, little fresh business having transpired either in that or *Linseed*, other kinds being neglected. For the above the market closed steady on Saturday at

	Rs.	Rs.
Linseed........................	7-6-6	to 7-8-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-12-0	
do. Cawnpore	8-0-0	
do. Red do.	7-12-0	

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1889. cwts.	1888. cwts.	1887. cwts.
Wheat for the week	60,166	172,495	40,494
„ from 1st Jan. to 17th August	4,869,399	8,297,952	8,645,738
Linseed for the week...	14,681	46,464	8,043
„ from 1st Jan. to 17th August	1,691,502	2,199,792	1,979,326
Rapeseed for the week...	70,483	33,784	7,367
„ from 1st Jan. to 17th August	1,643,108	1,464,499	723,569
Gingelly Seed for the week	1,396	559	9,676
„ from 1st Jan. to 17th August	652,760	604,103	901,442

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	223,368	76,536	117,765
„ From 1st Jan. to 17th August	4,251,606	6,722,595	7,973,894
Linseed—For the week............	6,000	35,280	40,741
„ From 1st Jan. to 17th August	1,683,979	1,818,869	1,500,326
Rapeseed—For the week..........	53,336	22,884	11,165
„ From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug.	1,568,497	1,242,872	733,860
Gingelly Seed—For the week ..	...	..	6,858
„ From 1st Jan. to 17th Aug.	702,994	665,553	1,129,216

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 17th August 1889:—

	Ghadechi. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Chuda. In.ct.	Chital. In.ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported	22 80	19 55	28 69	18 55	21 43	21 24
On 17th Aug...	0 7	...	...	0 30	...	...
Total up to date	22 87	19 55	28 69	18 85	21 43	21 24

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GOLDNEY—July 26, at Ealing, wife of Capt F C N Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, 43rd Goorka Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD—WHITE—July 28, Benares, James Henry Bernard, B C S, son of Sir C E Bernard, K C S I, late Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel Milton, daughter of Robert Faulder White, of Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

BOTHAMLEY—WARDROPER—July 25, at St James's, Paddington, Francis Stephen, son of late Thomas Hilton Bothamley, to Minna Cutfield, daughter of late Major F B Wardroper, B N I.

CASSIDY—BOSTOCK—July 29, at St Peter's, Hammersmith, Arthur Ardagh, son of late Robert Cassidy, LL D, of Ballyhackamore, Co. Down, to Marie Emily, daughter of late E R Bostock, of Jellallabad, Victoria, and Highbury Grove, London.

ELLISON—RICH—August 1, at St Stephen's Church, Wandsworth, by the Rev Erskine Clarke, M A, Honorary Canon of Winchester and Vicar of Battersea, assisted by the Rev J M Fox, B A, cousin of the bride, the Rev William George Hollingworth Ellison, son of the late Rev William John Mills Ellison, Vicar of New Wandsworth, Battersea, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J Rich, Esq, of Bombay.

JOHNSTON—MACPHERSON—July 24, at St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Wm Campbell Johnston, Writer to the Signet, son of late Henry Johnston, H E I C S, to Alicia Christina, daughter of Major-General R D Macpherson, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BARTHOLOMEW—July 30, at Paignton, Devon, Col F P Bartholomew, Bombay, Retired.

DALY—July 25, at Harrogate, C H Daly, Esq, M D, Surgn-Major, Bengal, Retired.

DENNISTON—July 28, at Cold Ash, Newbury, Basil Lamprey, son of James Lawson Denniston, Bengal Civil Service, aged 8.

HARE—June 26, at Durban, Natal, Frederick, son of late Major G Hare, C B, Hyderabad Contingent.

HODGES—July 24, Capt F W Hodges, of Bombay, aged 49.

KEITH—July 27, at Hans-place, S W, Catherine Gertrude, widow of Lieut-Col Keith, D A General, Bombay.

LEMESURIER—July 30, H P Le Mesurier, Esq, C S I, formerly Chief Engineer, G I P Railway, and English Director, Egyptian Railways.

PEARCE—July 26, at West Kensington, Robert Webb Pearce, of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah, Bengal, aged 57.

PEPPE—July 19, on board P and O s s Peshawur, in the Red Sea, William Peppe, of Birdpore, Basti, India, N-W P, aged 67.

PUCKLE—July 24, at Steyning, Sussex, Ellen Euphemia, widow of late Major-General J Puckle, of the Madras Army.

TRIST—July 25, at Plymouth, Major J H G Trist, Madras, Retired.

WATTS—July 24, at Colchester, John Ponsonby Watts, Lieut-Gen, Madras Staff Corps (late 27th Madras Native Infantry), aged 63.

QUETTA.

DEATH.

GAVIN—August 7, at Quetta, of pneumonia, George Fitzaustin Gavin, Captain, 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), aged 34 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILLRICH—August 18, at 20, Forbes Street, the wife of Otto Willrich, of a son, still-born.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"C. H. S."—Held over for want of space. Letters should be sent in early in the day.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1889.

IT is not uninteresting to look back to the old records of life in Bombay and to note the changes which have occurred during the century of which the sands are running out. In its earlier years we find the courts of the Presidency Magistrates established institutions, the office being filled by a senior covenanted officer. Mr. Godwin, Secretary to Government, was appointed the senior Magistrate and held office for some years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Swan, who was followed by Mr. De Vitre, the Judge of Tanna, and Mr. Warden of Poona, Mr. Erskine and Mr. Gray being junior Magistrates. There were three divisions of the town; the Fort, the Centre, and Mahim, and each division had its Magistrate. The officers had official residences and palanquin allowances, and the senior Magistrate received fees of about Rs. 300 a month for recording evidence in disputes about cotton, which was used in the courts in the mofussil and in Native States. He was obliged to live in the Fort, but when the office of third Magistrate was abolished, he sat at Mazagon and attended two or three times a week at the Fort for shipping cases. The reduction of the third Magistrate was, however, soon felt to be a mistake, the appointment was restored, and Bombay has continued to have three Magistrates ever since. The Petty Sessions were then in full force, and got through a small amount of work in a great deal of time, until the court fell into disuse with the extension of the Magistrate's summary jurisdiction. Besides the discharge of their magisterial duties, they were in charge of the Jail, and had to arrange for the labour of the prisoners and to visit the Lunatic Asylum—functions which survive in the present duties of the Magistrates as official visitors of the Jail and Lunatic Asylum. Convicts sentenced to transportation were sent to Pulo Penang, and those who were sentenced to hard labour were employed in the construction of the docks "according to the normal and established mode of inflicting punishment upon culprits of this description." In the opinion of the Superintendent of Police, this was the only efficient means of punishment which existed, and "if this salutary terror be removed, the island will be overrun by desperadoes." This was the period of ship-building at the docks, and the authorities were anxious about the successful launch of a 24-gun frigate. In connection with this there were complaints from the Public Works officers about their stone-cutters at work in the quarries at Chinchpokli being carried off to work at the dock, and an order by the Governor "to avoid impeding the public service by taking stone-cutters from one branch for use of another." Stone-cutters were in great demand, and lists of them had to be made out to facilitate their employment on public works, but scarcely could 400 men be found. Ships were not unfrequently in difficulties about their crews, and the Magistrates were called on by Government to press men to complete crews of ships about to sail, and to secure men who had received advances and had neglected to go on board. This delicate duty had to be exercised with caution, and the Magistrate complains of affrays which took place between naval parties from His Majesty's ships and the townspeople who resisted the attempt to impress them as seamen for the service of the navy. "If the practice of sending parties from His Majesty's ships unknown to the civil authority, who in the dead of night endeavour to force persons into the service, be persevered in, I much fear that bloodshed will be the consequence," and the Magistrate asks that impressment should only be carried on through his department. It was the duty of persons who had no license to remain in India to report themselves to the Magistrates within thirty days of their arrival, and the jealousy with which the Directors guarded the approach to this country is evidenced by many despatches:—"We consider that it is not only our duty to uphold the provisions of the Legislature, but also that it is highly expedient to check by every possible means the resort to and residence in India of persons whose character and intentions in proceeding thither have not previously been approved and sanctioned by the authorities in whom the Law has vested the right of granting or withholding permission." The Directors abstained (1819) from directing the immediate return of those persons who were residing in India without their license, but ordered a list to be made of such persons with a view to their taking action against them. They requested the Government that "in all cases where you may deem it expedient so to do you avail yourselves of that enactment without previous reference to us," and reminded them "that should any case occur in which you consider yourself authorised to grant permission it can only be subject to our final decision." The search for and deportation of such persons appear to have occupied a good deal of the Magistrate's attention.

The Parsee riots which disgraced this city a few years ago are not without precedent. In 1819 a petition from numerous Parsees was submitted to Government complaining of the outrages committed by the Bengal sepoys of the garrison on inoffensive persons and asserting that their lives were in danger. "During the last 20 days so great has been the general panic that all the grain shops, sweetmeat shops, and rice shops have been obliged to be shut up after 4 o'clock, to the great injury of the proprietors as well as inconvenience and detriment to the public in general." The petitioners say "that some of these desperadoes have lately increased so much in their audacity as to carry pistols and other arms in their predatory excursions." An inquiry seems to have been made, apparently with the result of finding that the Parsees had given great cause for these assaults, and Government then turned angrily upon the petitioners and censured them for having leagued together and subscribed their names to a petition the merits of which they could not possibly have been acquainted with. Petitions of this kind are easily procurable in Bombay in the present year of grace as recent instances show. The Government seventy years ago refused to be influenced by such documents. "The animosity which has for some years past unfortunately existed between the lower orders of Parsees and the Hindustani sepoys is much to be lamented, and Government express an earnest hope that the heads of the community will advise their brethren to refrain from offering those causes of irritation to the sepoys in future which seems to have been but too frequently given and to be the origin of these disputes, and which, if continued, cannot fail to produce the unpleasant effects which have been experienced on the present occasion." The sepoys appear to have been a serious source of trouble to the police in those days, and in 1833 there were a number of robberies and burglaries of which they were suspected. On one occasion a party of police in pursuit of a gang of looters came upon them in Back Bay, from whence they escaped into the town, where they came upon another body of police. In the struggle a European constable was shot and died of the wound. Not long after organised bands of fifty to one hundred native sepoys issued from the lines and openly looted the bazaar for three days. On the last day their retreat was cut off, and a cordon was drawn round the lines to prevent their return unobserved. Unfortunately this proceeding resulted in an encounter with the men in the lines, which nearly led to a battle between the two forces. The Magistrate was eventually told that he had acted injudiciously in surrounding the lines, but the representation then made relative to the propriety of removing the lines from the vicinity of the native town led to no result, and the lines are there still. The Committee on Public Improvement in Bombay have recommended their removal, which may now be regarded as near at hand.

It seems that slavery was a recognised institution among the English in India until prohibited by a Regulation of 1805, but in 1810 the Advocate-General gave his opinion that those who had purchased slaves under the old law and practice were entitled to hold them, and a gallant general was able to carry off his female slave who was not inclined to continue in his service being "looked upon with a jealous eye" by other servants. Slaves, too, who took refuge here from Alibag, then under native rule, were duly recovered and restored to their masters. Strict proof of the status was, however, required, and in one case it was shown that the woman had sold herself into slavery to secure the payment of Rs. 8, and when this was paid she was released. The County Jail in Bombay was used for the confinement of European military prisoners who were brought here from Poona and Guzerat, but the diet and the confinement must have been extremely poor and severe to have called for a remonstrance from the Civil Surgeon in charge of the jail. His suggestions for improvement were that they should be fed with boiled rice for dinner seasoned with salt and chillies with an ounce of ghee and four bombloes twice a week. On Sundays and Thursdays they should have instead of rice ¾ pounds of mutton in soup with vegetables and two pieces of bread. The doctor hoped that this diet would not be considered too great an indulgence. He also begged for a little clothing, as he found the men often without a change and suffering from filth and vermin, and for their health he recommended they should be allowed half an hour's exercise daily in some retired part of the jail. Looking to the luxurious diet now provided in jails both for natives and Europeans it is astonishing to find that in 1819 European prisoners had a diet which mainly consisted of boiled rice and chillies and that they were scarcely allowed to move out of their cells. The Magistrates, who were the official custodians of the jail, appear to have suffered these practices to continue until a humane Surgeon began the improvements which have since spread over India. The force of custom appears to have also operated in the sentences awarded by Magistrates until the Chief Justice brought to public notice the irregularities which had long subsisted, particularly in flogging persons not liable to such a punishment and in banishing persons from the island who were not settled inhabitants. They were mildly rebuked, but were told that any repetition would call down the most serious displeasure of Government.

THE following is a highly interesting and suggestive extract from Consul-General Sandwith's report on the trade of the Odessa district for 1888:—"The question of elevators, one of which has been successfully erected at Eletz, in the Government of Orel, at the junction of the Uslovaia-Eletz and the Orel-Verkhovié-Eletz-Griasi Railways, is now being seriously discussed by the Zemstvos, or Provincial Councils, in my district. It is felt that if steps are taken for the proper storage, conditioning, and sorting of grain at important centres, so that it should be forwarded, as means of transport are available, to the ports for shipment abroad, South Russia will be in a better position to compete with America and India than she is at present. How South Russia is pushing forward in the race of production is proved by the enormous development of the export trade from this port, and even at the end of 1888 only half the year's crop had been exported. The stock then in warehouse was estimated at 3,100,000 tchetverts (2,232,000 quarters), against 1,800,000 tchetverts (1,296,000 quarters) at the end of 1887." This question of elevators is now before Government in connection with proposals for their construction made by Sir E. Watkin. Hitherto the trade and the railways have both said they are not required, but if the Russians are building them it would seem to be about time for India to seriously discuss the question. Elevators would get rid at once of the apparently interminable argument about impurities in Indian wheats. It is really no use talking about these impurities when (1) dirt is mixed with the wheat on the threshing floor; (2) dirt is mixed with it in the grain pits; (3) dirt is mixed with it by the baniya, who buys it from the cultivator. As long as the cultivator threshes and stores in the manner usual with him, and as long as wheat is brought and sold in small parcels through the baniya, there must and will be dirt. With elevators and the regulations attaching thereto we get rid of the second and third sources of dirt altogether, and the dirt caused by the first is not of unmanageable proportions even as things stand, and may be much reduced when the cultivator learns the consequences of the system of grades adopted in elevators. Without arguing the case over again at any length, we may consider that if these elevators are to be used in Russia, people in India may well reflect on the possibility of introducing them here.

THE process of defining leprosy which the Corporation of the City of Bombay considered should be introduced into the proposed Act dealing with the subject has already commenced. One of the official persons to whom the draft Bill was referred for opinion a few days ago wrote to Government to inquire whether the disease commonly known as "white leprosy" was included in the term "leprosy" as used in the proposed Act regarding the segregation of lepers, and whether white leprosy is generally held to invalidate persons from serving Government in a public capacity. On receipt of this pertinent inquiry Government referred the point to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, who reported his decision in the following terms:—"Leucoderma or 'white leprosy' is merely an abnormality in the pigment of the skin, and has no connection whatsoever with leprosy. The popular name is a misnomer. There is nothing in the disease to invalidate persons from serving in a public capacity." This is satisfactory so far, but the incident certainly illustrates the wisdom of the suggestion made by the Corporation that the disease which is the subject-matter of the proposed law should be defined in such a manner as to leave no room for mistakes. At the same time we may point out that the statement circulated in various quarters to the effect that "the diagnosis of leprosy is left to medical men of all descriptions, whether qualified or unqualified to pronounce a correct opinion," is not founded on fact. According to section 2 of the draft Bill the only persons authorized to issue certificates of leprosy would be "medical practitioners having from the local Government general or special authority by name or in virtue of their office to certify as to the existence or non-existence of the disease in any person alleged to be suffering therefrom," and such authority would presumably only be conferred upon specially selected medical men. Any medical officer, we believe, can sign a certificate of lunacy or unsoundness of mind, but only specially selected medical officers will be able to pronounce upon leprosy.

THE report of the Marine Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s. s. Henry Bolckow has been forwarded to Government, and yesterday judgment in the case was delivered. The Court report that, after considering the evidence, the conclusion arrived at by them is that the stranding of the s. s. Henry Bolckow was due to the wrongful act or default of the master, Captain C. Doert, in that he neglected to navigate his ship with proper care and the ordinary precautions. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore directs that the master's certificate be suspended for a period of two years.

BISHOP MYLNE is at present on visitation tour at Sattara, and is expected to remain there till the middle of next week.

WE learn by the *Diario do Governo* of Lisbon, received by to-day's mail, that H. M. the King of Portugal has conferred on Dr. Gerson da Cunha, residing in Paris, the honour of Knight Commander of the most noble Order of St. Thiago of the Scientific, Literary, and Artistic Merit. The diploma bears the date of the 25th July last. This is a high distinction, and is very rarely conferred.

ON Saturday, the 17th inst., after the usual parade the members assembled to hear the result of the election of an officer owing to Lieut. O'Connor's departure, Sergt. L. Penney was declared elected, he having obtained the necessary absolute majority over the other candidates, *viz.*, Bombardier Smith, Bombardier Barrow and Gunner Leask.

Truth says Lord Coventry will next year be appointed Governor of either Ceylon or Bombay, but that Lord Lorne has the first refusal of both the posts.

THOUGH there has been no great outburst of enthusiasm over the Royal marriage, there is no doubt it is popular, writes the *World*. First, because no one in England likes alliances with pauper German princes, and secondly because it is a marriage of real affection: and it is an open secret that from the very first time she knew him Princess Louise liked Lord Fife, and has never, in spite of other proposals, ever wavered in her affection for him or ever wished to marry any one else. The cause of the Queen's manifest displeasure on leaving the chapel was, I hear, twofold: she rated Lord Mount Edgecumbe soundly for the arrangement of the procession, and he pleaded in vain that no one would attend to his orders. Her Majesty was also vexed at the Princess persistently keeping her veil down.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, AUG. 18.

The interviews here between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky have led to a modification of the terms of the Austro-German Treaty of Alliance.

As originally adopted, an *attack* on the vital interests of either nation constituted a *casus belli.*

Under the revised Treaty a *menace* of the vital interests of either nation is substituted.

SULLIVAN APPEALS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Sullivan, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on account of his fight with Kilrain, has appealed against the decision of the court and has been admitted to bail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A. P. AND O. STEAMER ASHORE IN THE BITTER LAKES.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Peninsular, which ran ashore in the Bitter Lakes, has floated off and proceeded to Brindisi.

THE NAVAL SHAM FIGHT.

Admiral Tracey has captured three ships belonging to Admiral Baird while attacking and fled off. The Ushant, two turret ships, two gunboats, and three torpedo vessels are guarding the mouth of the Thames, owing to a rumour that Admiral Baird is contemplating an attack on the port of London.

PRESIDENT CARNOT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, AUG. 19.

At a banquet given yesterday at the Paris Exhibition to the French Mayors, President Carnot made a speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the evident progress and solidarity of the Republic, which, he said, was unharmed by factious enterprises.

THE CZAR CONTEMPLATES A VISIT TO COPENHAGEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 18.

The Czar will start for Copenhagen on the 23rd instant, and thence will proceed to Potsdam on the 16th September.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 19.

The annual Poona Regatta commenced this afternoon, when a large assembly gathered at Mr. Crawford's bungalow at Kirkee, now known as the Royal Connaught Boat Club, and the programme was carried out in fine weather without a mishap.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and Lady Reay were present, and entered H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's boat, in which they were rowed up and down the river by Captains Herbert and Forbes, A.-D.-C.'s.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrived just as the last race was concluded.

In the first event Old Una, Messrs. Stevenson and Huddleston, won, New Una being a good second. If the latter had tacked sooner, she might have won.

The next event was the Service Fours, pulled off by the Royal Fusiliers, who won easily from the Durham's four. Distance, one mile.

The third race, the Junior Pairs, distance three-quarter mile, was won by Messrs. Rooth and Brownrigg by a length.

In the Challenge Fours, the fourth event, distance, one mile the Poona Boat Club easily beat the Deccan College Boat Club. The natives made a desperate effort, but were quite outmatched. Their No. 3 seemed to have caught a crab several times, and so put his companions out of time.

In the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls, Miss Luckhardt and Captain Cahusac won with a slight effort from Mrs. Harrison and Captain Pinney.

The sixth and last event, the Senior Sculls, was pulled off by Mr. H. Gall, who won easily from Mr. H. C. Smith. The distance was one mile.

No time was taken.

TANTIA BHEEL AND HIS COMPANION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, AUG. 19.

The man alleged to be Tantia Bheel and a confederate passed here bound for Indore by a special train under a very strong escort at 4 p.m. to-day.

The man Tantia is slender in appearance and between 40 and 45 years old. In height he is about six feet and has long grey whiskers.

Mr. Tucker, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, who had gone to Sunawad for investigating into the matter, has also returned by the same train, accompanied by Ressaldar Major Ishri Prashad and the Railway Police Superintendent. The identification of Tantia is said to be beyond doubt. The precincts of the railway station were crowded by people, but admission to the platform was refused them.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, AUG. 19.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay at 2 p.m. yesterday.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 19.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay on the 17th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.—Pressure has decreased in the north of the Punjab and over the district represented by stations of Agra, Jhansi, Nowgong, and elsewhere. Barometer has risen. The depression has continued to travel west-north-westward, and its centre lies near Jhansi, but it has not filled up. Wind is cyclonic around the centre of the depression, and light and variable in the Punjab, and unchanged in other regions. A strong monsoon is blowing. Temperature is low, except in the peninsula, Sind, and Rajputana, where there is a slight excess. No rain on the side or greater part of the Punjab. Fall is general elsewhere, and heavy in the neighbourhood of the depression and in Aracan.

IN June last, writes the *Madras Mail*, we gave particulars of a suit in which Mr. J. H. Nelson, Barrister-at-Law, sued in the Small Cause Court for the recovery of Rs. 750, from a client of his, being the balance of fees due to the plaintiff for professional work done in the defence of calendar case No. 3 in the Cuddapah Sessions of 1888. The case was adjourned at that time, after being part heard by Mr. Handley, the then First Judge, in view to counsel being engaged to discuss the plea advanced by the defendant's attorney, that the suit was not maintainable, as under a ruling of the High Court no barrister could sue or be sued in a civil court for fees for professional attendance. The adjourned hearing accordingly came off yesterday, before Mr. P. D. Shaw, the Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, when the defendant, withdrawing his plea, admitted the claim, which, he said, he would pay by instalments. Mr. King, of Messrs. Wilson and King, having consented to this arrangement, a decree in these terms was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

THE excitement occasioned by the determined opposition of the new Radicals to the Royal Grants has considerably abated, and the general opinion is that from a tactical point of view Mr. Labouchere's party are making a mistake in offering in Committee farther obstacles to the ministerial proposals. The "Labbyites," as one of their own friends has nicknamed them, are a little too enthusiastic. They did extremely well in the division on Friday night—much better than they themselves expected—and their action, whatever else may be said about it, contrasts very favourably with that of the small group of official Liberals led by that "perplexed politician," Mr. John Morley. It was uncertain up to almost the last moment how the Irish members would vote, but excluding them from the calculation it was predicted that eighty members would support Mr. Labouchere's amendment. The fact that 116 in addition to the tellers and numerous peers went into the lobby with the senior member for Northampton justifies to some extent the elation of the opponents of the grants. Mr. T. P. O'Connor was the only Nationalist who voted with the minority, but, as one of the papers remarks, his vote was cast more in his capacity as editor of the *Star* than as a follower of Mr. Parnell. One or two Irish members present, including Mr. Bernard Molloy, walked out of the House before the division took place, but the rest, amounting to the respectable number of fifty-one, meekly followed their leader into the "aye" lobby. It is only fair to some of the Irish members to say that in the cause they took under instructions their convictions were not outraged. These gentlemen possessed no strong feeling one way or the other, but if they had any leaning at all it was on the side of generosity to the reigning family. Still, if they had been left to their own devices, their support would have been given to the stalwarts who are the mainstay of the Home Rule movement in this country. As for the rest, with possibly half a dozen exceptions, they most reluctantly helped to swell the Government majority. Their countenances before going in and after returning from the division lobby bewrayed them, they did not look happy, and the ironical cheers which their passage across the floor of the House drew from the Conservative benches was not calculated to raise their spirits. One of the most respected of the Nationalist members was almost moved to tears when telling me the next day of the pain he suffered in having to separate himself from the English Radicals. But obedience is the badge of the Irish party, and, so far as I am aware, not one of Mr. Parnell's supporters ventures to question in private—he could scarcely do so in public—the wisdom of the decision arrived at by his leader. "Mr. Parnell," the Nationalist M.P. says, "has generally been right; why should I doubt that his judgment, usually so sound, is in this matter at fault?" Still, having gone with the Government at the two earlier stages, a section of the Nationalists apparently do not think they are called upon to back up the Royal Granters through thick and thin. Mr. Biggar, whose reluctance to enter the ministerial lobby on Friday night caused some amusement, was the first to adopt an independent line. He voted for Mr. Morley's "finality" amendment on Monday night and took one other Nationalist member, Mr Flynn, with him.

Last night, when the Prince of Wales's Children Bill—as the measure is styled—was in Committee there were quite a number of backsliders. As many as half a dozen Irish Home Rulers, including Mr. Donal Sullivan, one of the whips of the party, voted for Mr. Labouchere's amendment, providing that the grants should be made direct to the Heir-Apparent without the intervention of trustees. Nearly as many joined in the equally unsuccessful effort to add to the first clause a proviso that in the event of any son of the Prince of Wales being at any time in receipt of an emolument in respect of any employment under the Crown, the whole of the sum so received should be deducted from the grant. Two of those who voted for Mr. W. H. Smith's motion inconsistently supported Mr. Storey's amendment for the paltry reduction of the amount of the grant from £36,000 to £21,000. But they were not more inconsistent than the Conservative member for an eastern counties constituency, Captain Selwyn, who voted against Mr. Labouchere on Friday and with him last night. The political friends of the gallant young member will be inclined to ask "Qu' allait-il faire dans cette galère?" Possibly his name has crept in by mistake. Errors of this kind have lately been rather common. For instance, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, the Nihilist, as his brother, the Right Hon. Joseph, would call him, was represented as voting both for and against Mr. Morley's amendments. Mr. Richard Chamberlain is the only Liberal Unionist who has opposed these grants, though Mr. Caine paired against them. Mr. Richard Chamberlain's action is probably due to the fact that he sits for a London constituency. Whatever may be the case in the provinces, there is no doubt that in the metropolis the opposition to the grants, especially among the working classes, who form the bulk of most of the constituencies, is very pronounced. In connexion with the recent debates it is worthy of remark that not one Irish member has addressed the House. It seems to have been rather anticipated in some quarters that Mr. Parnell would have taken the opportunity to explain his attitude. Perhaps he thinks, in view of the suppressed anger of the Labbyites, at being opposed by their former stout allies, the least said the soonest mended. Almost as remarkable as Mr. Parnell's silence is the fact that, with one or two exceptions, the English Radicals have refrained from referring in their speeches to the matter. The Liberal Press is almost equally reticent. It must not be supposed, however, that because the Radicals in the House do not say anything they are indifferent. Quite the contrary is the case, and it would perhaps be better for the future of the Liberal party or parties, as we must now say, if there was an explosion. If the Radicals should go on secretly resenting their desertion at what they consider a critical moment by the Irish party, the ultimate effect may be of importance in more ways than one. The self-suppression of the Radicals is made more significant by the fact that one solitary political body—a South London political club—has just expressed its "deep regret and disappointment at the action of Mr. Parnell and the rest of the Irish members, except Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in supporting these grants, thereby placing themselves in opposition to the whole of the British democracy." The assumption contained in the last clause of the above resolution is rather a bold one. Mr. Labouchere, although he does not as a rule stick at trifles, would hardly claim that he and his followers represent the whole of the British democracy." In the minds of some persons the democracy evidently consists entirely, or almost entirely, of members of working men's political clubs.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the bitterness of the feeling created among Liberals by Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable speech on Mr. Morley's amendment. I can only compare it to the disgust of orthodox Conservatives at the latest Randolphian pronouncements. To sneer at "the people with a capital P," to accuse Liberals of stimulating class jealousies and petty spite, of truckling to the multitude, of endeavouring to belittle the monarchy in order to prepare for its destruction, and of being "nothing more nor less than the Nihilists of politics" is hardly the sort of criticism, however true or deserved it may be, that one would naturally expect from a man who not so long ago denounced the aristocracy with whom he now consorts as people who toil not, neither do they spin, who was at one time imbued with Republican notions and who on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit some years ago to Birmingham is said to have compared His Royal Highness's popularity with that of the Tichborne claimant. Even the *Times* is constrained to say that it does not seem quite in the fitness of things "that Mr. Chamberlain should be the one to denounce those who speak swelling words" about the supposed opinion of the People. Sir William Harcourt, who spoke later in the debate, gave Mr. Chamberlain a Roland for his Oliver. "According to him," said Sir W. Harcourt, "we are Nihilists on this bench. Why does he desire to sit amongst the Nihilists? I confess that I am almost alarmed for his personal safety, and I would almost entreat the right hon. gentleman, the Home Secretary, to supply him with police protection if it were only to defend him from that dark and dangerous character, the hon. member for Islington, who voted with the hon. member for Northampton the other night—a Nihilist with whom my right hon. friend stands in closer relations than he does with us."

Whatever effect the stir created by the Royal Grants may have upon other people's reputations, Mr. Morley's will hardly gain by the somewhat erratic line he took up. Why it should be discourteous to Her Majesty to decline her request on Friday and not so on the following Monday is doubtless clear to the philosophical mind of the member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but plain ordinary people fail to see the distinction. This was pretty plainly shown by the fact that in spite of his influence as a prominent henchman and as a candidate for the future leadership of the great Liberal party Mr. Morley was only able to obtain eighteen more votes than Mr. Labouchere secured for his amendment, although about half a score ex-Ministers who supported the Government on Friday opposed them on Monday. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not complimentary to young Mr. Harry Lawson né Levy in describing him and others of the same stamp as the "swell mob of politics." Mr. Goschen professed not to know what Sir Wilfrid meant, but anybody at all acquainted with the inner workings of latter-day politics can have no misgivings as to the individuals aimed at by the jocose baronet. Poor Mr. Lawson, though a devotee of Society with a big S, to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's style, professes the most advanced political principles and sits for a very Radical district. After his valiant speech on Friday it was amusing to find him voting on Monday with Mr. Morley and against the grants. Mr. Lawson sneeringly boasted that he was not a Storeyite. Some one suggested that the member for Sunderland should reply that it was better to be a Storeyite than a Levite, but that retort would have savoured a little too much of the personal.

I have referred to the annoyance caused in Conservative circles by Lord Randolph Churchill's performances this week in the Midlands. Those who somewhat rashly jumped to the conclusion that because the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer came out so strongly in the debate on the Royal Grants in assisting the Government he had overcome his old animosity to his former colleagues reckoned without their host. It is said and those who can read between the lines may find confirmation of the statement in the speech delivered by his lordship at the Ministerial banquet in the city that Lord Salisbury was seriously alarmed at what he feared might be the consequences on the Continent of Lord Randolph's outspoken references to foreign affairs, especially his advocacy of a policy of scuttle in Egypt. But the Prime Minister might have spared himself any anxiety. The position of Lord Randolph—his impulsiveness, irresponsibility, and tendency to treat serious political problems as a means by which he can "try and draw Mr. Podsnap" should be, and no doubt are, understood quite well on the other side of the Channel. The French Government are not likely to enter upon any dangerous courses on the strength of Lord Randolph Churchill, the precise value of which is just as accurately appreciated on the Quai d'Orsay as it is in Whitehall. This at any rate is what I am told is the talk in circles visited by those who are acquainted with the feelings of the diplomatists attached to this country. If Lord Randolph's speeches do not prove to be embarrassing to the Government it will probably be a keen disappointment to the noble lord. I cannot, however, say that it has had much effect on this direction hitherto. Everybody has read with interest not unmixed with amusement his lordship's condemnation of a "policy of police" in Ireland, his attacks on the land laws, and his iconoclastic views with regard to that "sacred institution," the brewing interest, but very few persons are inclined to accept his attempts to outbid Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Arthur Arnold, and Professor Stuart as altogether desirous. We are waiting with some curiosity to see what South Paddington will say with regard to their member's recent utterances. He has for some months past—in fact ever since the vacancy caused by Mr. Bright's death—been rather unpopular among the Conservatives of the western constituency, and there is some talk of calling a meeting to consider his action. It might be awkward, if they passed a vote of want of confidence in him and compel him to tender his resignation. But doubtless Mr. Louis Jennings or Mr. Hanbury, faithful among the faithless, would sacrifice their seat so that their leader might be provided for until Birmingham is ready to receive him.

The Society papers and the London correspondents are once more speculating—although the big gooseberry season has not yet set in—as to who will succeed Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay. The names of Lord Harris, the Earl of Coventry, and Mr. Raikes are again mentioned. It is also said that the Marquis of Lorne, who is invariably spoken of whenever a superior appointment becomes vacant, has the first refusal, but no well-informed persons put any reliance in this report. Two reasons against Lord Lorne's acceptance of the Bombay Governorship will occur to most people. First, that it might be considered *infra dig* for a man who has been Governor-General of Canada to take a mere Governorship even of so important a presidency as Bombay. Second, it is understood that the Princess Louise is not anxious to go abroad any more for a lengthened period. I suppose some one will soon be suggesting the Duke of Fife as Lord Reay's successor. The Marquis of Salisbury might go further and fare worse, but it is hardly likely that His Grace would consent to come out to India even if he were asked. After the tone adopted by Mr. Storey last night with reference to offices being conferred upon Royal Princes we might expect a great outcry on the part of the new Radicals if the Prime Minister's choice should happen to fall upon the new Duke. I asked yesterday a man who would be likely to know if anything had been decided, and he could give me no information. It is even said, and I can quite believe it, that Viscount Cross, when asked in a drawing-room the other night who was likely to be the lucky individual, replied that he had no idea. He professed not to know whether Lord Salisbury had anyone in particular in his eye. Possibly the chief whip of the Conservative party, Mr. Akers Douglas, is aware of the Premier's intentions, but it is doubtful if anyone else is.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Lieut Cromelin
Mrs Leslie Crawford and 3 children
Miss Crawford
Mr W Cruickshank and infant
Mr W O'Connor
Mr Master
Mrs Bennett and infant
Mrs Fane
Mr and Mrs Lightadler

Mr and Mrs J W Walker and 2 children
Lieut Ernest Berger
Mr G Williams and two sons
Mr Edwin Nott
Mr W Houston
Pte W P Shepherd
Mrs Smythe
Miss Parker
Miss Lynch

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W H Targett
Col H Powlett
Mr G L Searight
Mr W Kemble, C S
Mr Jordon
Col C Crosthwaite
Mr R W Carlysle

Mr A H S Reid
Mr R S Aikman
Mr A P Howell
Mr H H Shipley
Mr H Rawlinson
Mr T B Middleton
Mr Walter Lang

FOR ISMALIA—Col A G Ross.
FOR ADEN—Mr A Smythe.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 27th August 1889—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr G E Manisty and Mr M Ahmed-ud-din.
FOR LONDON—J H Walford and Mr C W Murray.
FOR BRINDISI—Lieut-Col H B Abott and Mr W J Duthy.

Per s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 3rd September 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W C Bonerjee, Mr Henry Bell, Surg-Major Warburton, Mr S Macdonald, and Rev A G A Robarts.
FOR LONDON—Mr Harry Thomson, Mr Ally Mahomed, Mr S Mahdi Hussan, Mr C W Gascoigne, Mr and Mrs Lindsay and 2 children, and Mrs E Andrew.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 10th September 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Justice Rampini.
FOR LONDON—Mr J A H Walford.
FOR MARSEILLES—Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 20th September 1889—

FOR LONDON—Brig-Genl R M Rogers and Miss M Douglas.
FOR BRINDISI—Hon'ble Justice Scott, Mr J T F Lumsden, Hon. Mrs Hutchins, and Col A R Badcock.

GRAVE AND GAY IN AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG. 17.

HERE we are literally high and dry as compared with you Bombay Ducks. We have had hardly any rain, something like 4 inches having fallen in all, and there is not a drop of water in the river. Green blades of grass are few and far between, grain and dry grass are running up to fancy prices, and unless the rain comes soon and falls pretty heavily, we have the cheerful prospect of famine and bankruptcy before us. However, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," so we have been holding high jinks for the last week : three days' races, two dances, sports, dinners, &c., quite a round of gaiety for sober-minded Ahmednagar, and truly we need something to keep our spirits up and drive dull care away. To began with, we had not nearly as many visitors as were expected. Of course there were a lot of racing men, among whom were the redoubtable Mr. Loche, Captain Ross, Captain Hanwell, Mr. Melton, &c., &c., but the lady-visitors were few. However, we had the satisfaction of robbing Poona for the time being of two young ladies, and as we can muster about twenty who are resident in the station, we were not badly off for ladies on the whole. The week commenced with the races on Tuesday afternoon. There was a larger gathering of beauty and fashion in the Grand Stand, the Fusilier Mess providing refreshments in a tent close by. A little rain fell during the races and the wind was at times rather high, but even with these drawbacks the different events went off well. I shall not attempt to describe them in detail, for I know that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and not being a racing man I do not wish to expose my ignorance, particularly as I have been informed that one of the "knowing ones" is to send full accounts of the different day's races.

The ball of the 1st Grenadiers came off on Tuesday evening and was a most enjoyable affair. The rooms were beautifully decorated, and the arrangements in every respect perfect. The floor was remarkably good, and of course it goes without saying that the ladies looked lovely, and dancing was kept up with great spirit, it being almost daybreak before the last of the guests took their departure, and many were the congratulations showered on the officers of the regiment on the success of the principal social event of the week.

On Thursday afternoon the second day's races came off. Naturally the event which interested the Ahmednagarites most was the race for the cup, which is yearly presented by our popular Collector, Mr. Waddington. There were only three entries for it, Sunny Days, a horse owned by Colonel Lynch, coming in an easy winner. After the race the cup, which is a beautiful specimen of silver Cutch work, was presented by the younger Miss Waddington to Colonel Lynch, who received it with a grace befitting the occasion.

The Gymkhana dance came off on Thursday morning, and was a most successful affair, thanks to the exertions of Dr. Hall. The dance was held in the large reading room of the library, which, with the rooms leading off it, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The decorations were the works of Dr. Hall, assisted by Mrs. Carter, Miss Waddington, and Mr. Pottinger, and the result reflected great credit on all who had a hand in attaining it. The change wrought in the place, which is usually like a dismal barrack, was magical. The walls were gay with red and white bunting, and every available space was covered with flags, fulkaris, evergreens, mirrors, &c., &c. The supper was laid out in a large tent on the terrace, and was all that the most fastidious could wish for, luxuries of every sort in galore, and ample justice was done to it.

On Saturday afternoon the third and last day's races came off. The events were all good, but certainly the prettiest and most exciting was the Arab and Country-bred Handicap. There were only three entries, all Arabs, namely, Star of India, Sunny Days, and Shoohab. The Star of India, ridden by Mr. Loche, took the lead at first, and kept it for the greater portion of the course, when Sunny Days and Shoohab passed him. A tough struggle then took place between the two last named, which resulted in Sunny Days (ridden by a native) winning by a head. In the evening all the world and his wife attended the theatricals given by the amateurs of the Lancashire Fusiliers, whose entertainments are very popular, the acting being good all round, and it must have been gratifying to those who took part in Saturday evening's entertainment to have such a large and appreciative audience.

By the way, I must not forget to mention that we have our own little romance going on here, and that there is a sound of wedding bells in the air. All our sympathies are with the young couple, to whom we wish every happiness and prosperity :

So favoured in love, and so gallant in war,
Oh, who can compare with our young Lochinvar !

SUNDAY MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed form of petition to H. E. the Viceroy in Council against the proposal to despatch the European mails from Bombay on Sundays during a large part of the year. It lies for signature in the vestry of St. Thomas's Cathedral, and the other Anglican churches in Bombay, and I am asking representative ministers of the various Christian bodies in Bombay to allow it to lie for signature in their vestries and to do what they can to obtain signatures to it. Absence from Bombay has prevented my inviting them to take part in drawing it up, but the matter being urgent, and no word having reached me of any movement of the kind on hand, I have thought it better to circulate a form of my own than to lose all the time which would be unsatisfactorily consumed in attempting to secure co-operation in the drafting without personal intercourse. This must be my excuse for doing on my own responsibility what I had rather have undertaken in conjunction with others.—I am, &c.

Satara, Aug. 16. L. S. BOMBAY

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Christian Inhabitants of Bombay.

SHEWETH,—That your Excellency's petitioners have learnt from the newspapers that your Excellency has consulted, or is about to consult, the Indian Chambers of Commerce upon the question whether the Imperial mails for Europe shall or shall not for the future be despatched from Bombay on Sundays during eight months of the year, and on Saturdays during the south-west monsoon.

That your petitioners believe that the despatch of the mails from Bombay upon the Lord's Day must inevitably lead to its being no longer observed as a day of rest in the banks and mercantile offices of the city ; the exigencies of mercantile competition rendering it impossible for firms which might not work up to the hour of departure of the mails to hold their own in the long run against other houses which might avail themselves of the latest hours before closing of the mails.

Your petitioners deem it unnecessary to enlarge to your Excellency upon the vital injury to the cause of godliness and Christian living which must follow from the proposed wholesale interference with the obligation ever held binding upon Christian people, to observe the Lord's Day as a day of rest from secular employments.

Neither do they deem it advisable to dwell in the present petition upon the many injuries to the social and physical well-being of the Christian inhabitants of Bombay, which must follow from the practical abolition at one stroke, both of the complete rest of Sunday, and of the half-holiday all but universally granted on Saturday.

Your petitioners are far from being insensible to these injuries, or from regarding them as of small importance, but they prefer to confine themselves in the present petition to the single point of the desecration of the Lord's Day, which is certain to be entailed by the adoption of that day for the despatch of the Imperial mails to Europe.

They, therefore, pray your Excellency in Council not to consent to this proposal, fraught, as they believe it to be, with disastrous consequences to the cause of true religion and Christian morality, and not to lay upon all Christians engaged in the commerce of this great city, the burden of choosing between the sacrifice of their pecuniary interests (or, indeed, in many cases, of their living) and the abandonment of that observance of the Lord's Day which they have been taught to regard as a matter of religious obligation.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Bombay, August 19th, 1889.

CRICKET.

PARSEES *VS.* GYMKHANA.

THIS match was concluded yesterday, and the large crowd of people assembled on the Esplanade to see it were well recompensed for the trouble they had taken in coming, for a better-contested game or more exciting finish has seldom been witnessed on the Bombay maidan. The Parsees in their first innings scored 87, Bombay answering with a total of 125. The Parsees then went in and put together 95, which left the Gymkhana 58 runs to win the match. Considering that the Gymkhana had an exceptionally strong batting team, the match was considered a certain win for them. Steel and Wilkins were sent in, and it was expected that before a wicket fell the required number of runs would be knocked up, but Wilkins was dismissed without scoring. Steel, who is usually good for twenty, scored four, and no one but Barton and Captain Steele made any sort of a stand. The match was lost through an error of judgment, and the Gymkhana played all they knew—there is no blame attaching to them. It was won by sheer good bowling and playing on the part of the Parsees, and they are to be congratulated on their victory as one they deserved.

D. D. Kanga and N. C. Bapasola, the not outs of the previous day, resumed batting yesterday, Steel trundling from the Pavilion end. His first over was a maiden and Clarke took the ball at the other end. Kanga scored two off Steele's second ball and hit a boundary for four off the next, and with another hit for four showed the Parsee score as 60. The game was very slow for some time, a few singles only being scored. Kanga then placed a ball of Steel's in Nickolson's hands (6 for 66), and Dubash joined Bapasola. Play continued to be very steady, and shortly after 70 went up. Dubash then slid one of Steel's balls into his wicket (7 for 74) and Pavri succeeded him. The next six runs were put together with very careful play on both sides, Steel's fielding being particularly noticeable when 80 was telegraphed. Bapasola in going out to one of Steel's balls was stumped (8 for 81). Mody then joined Pavri, and after increasing the score by 5 was clean bowled by Clarke (9 for 88). Bharucha was then sent in, and with a fine drive for four off Steel brought 90 up. When five more had been put on, Bharucha was clean bowled by Steel. Thus the Parsees were out for 95, leaving the Gymkhana 58 to win.

Steel and Wilkins were the pioneers of the Gymkhana and played to Pundole's and Mody's bowling. After Steel had put three together in singles, Wilkins was clean bowled by Pundole. O'Shea was the new man in, who soon lost Steel, that player allowing Pavri to hold him in a slip off Pundole. Sangster joined O'Shea at the wicket, and the play for some time was extremely steady, O'Shea scoring the first double with a pretty cut. Just as 10 was telegraphed Sangster was given out l-b-w. Barton succeeded and scored two off one of Pundole's, making the Gymkhana score 12, when the tiffin bell was rung.

Play when it was resumed was rather brisk, Barton hitting one of Pundole's to square leg for 4. Shortly after O'Shea was run out. This might have been avoided if Barton had run it out (4 for 18). Edyvean was the new man in, and after he joined Barton, the latter with a hit to leg for 4 brought 20 up. When four more had been added, Edyvean was clean bowled by Mody (5 for 24). Steel succeeded, and with some steady play 30 was telegraphed. Pavri was now put on to bowl in place of Pundole, and Steele hit one of Mody's balls for 4, making 2 off his next. Barton then put one of Pavri's balls into Bapasola's hands (6 for 36), and Jervois took the bat and Gagrat relieved Mody of the ball, Steele scoring two off the last ball of his first over. Jervois was then held by Kanga (7 for 33), and Nicholson joined Steele, scoring two off one of Pavri's balls with a snick, but was shortly after clean bowled by Gagrat (8 for 41). Clarke was then sent in and play grew rather brisk, several singles being scored. Clarke then hit one of Pavri's for two, which brought up half century. Clarke then snicked one of Pavri's for 3, and Steele was caught at the wicket by Kanga. Field was the last of the Gymkana men to go in, and Mody was put on in place of Gagrat and was run out before adding anything to the score. The Gymkhana thus lost the match by 2 runs.

The following is the full score :—

GYMKHANA 2ND INNINGS

A D Wilkins b Pundole	0
B E Steel c Pavri b Pundole	4
C O'Shea run out	3
A B Sangster l b w	3
A E Barton c Bapasola b Pavri	18
J Edyvean b Modi	1
Capt Steel c Kanga b Pavri	15
„ Jervois c Kanga b Pavri	0
„ E F Nickolson b Gagrat	2
F Clarke not out	9
Dr Field run out	0
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Pandole	60	23	2	3
Modi	67	13	7	1
Pavri	36	11	3	3
Gagrat	25	8	0	1

PARSEE 2ND INNINGS.

Billimoria b Steel	8
Reporter b Clarke	21
M Kanga c Sangster b Steel	8
Gagrat c O'Shea b Steel	2
D Kanga c Nicholson b Steel	16
Pavri not out	3
Modi b Clarke	5
Dubash b Steel	3
Bharucha b Steel	6
Bapasola st Nicholson	16
Pundole b Clarke	0
Extras	7
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Steel	15	51	9	7	
Field	40	9	4	0	2 wides.
Clarke	95	22	7	3	
Sangster	20	6	1	0	

THE CUSTOM HOUSE C. C. *VS.* THE P. & O. OFFICERS.

The Custom House team winning the toss elected to bat first and were disposed of for the small total of 53 runs. The P. & O. Officers on going in knocked up the respectable score of 112, thus winning the match by 59 runs.

CUSTOM HOUSE TEAM.

P Boylett c Denny b Liddle	3
P K Thomas c Valentine b Liddle	0
E McGuire b Liddle	6
H Fordee and b Bryson	18
L Crowley l b w Bryson	2
H Pritchard b Bryson	0
J Walsh c Valentine b Liddle	8
C McDonald c Denny b Liddle	3
A McMullen c Denny b Liddle	0
W Jackson b Bryson	10
J Higgins not out	0
Extras	3
Total	53

P. & O OFFICERS

W Fenton c McDonald b Crowley	2
C W Powell b Pritchard	0
S F Shephard b Crowley	0
B S Bryson b Pritchard	13
A L Valentin b Crowley	19
C. Denny Crowley	7
Dr Grant c Forde b Pritchard	14
E Lovell not out	29
N Allen c Forde b Pritchard	0
W Liddle b Crowley	0
Substitute run out	12
Extras	16
Total	124

[For reports of other local matches see page 3.]

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered.	61	32	65	4	63	74	58	19
Aug. 18, Sunday	...		...		...		0	36
„ 19, Monday	0	64	0	31	0	22	...	
Total	61	96	65	35	63	96	58	55
Total of corresponding date last year	51	55	48	55	50	53	48	77
Total of corresponding date of 1887	70	59	71	52	67	90	65	93

THE officers of the old 90th Light Infantry are incensed beyond measure at the passing over of Colonel Rogers, V.C., C.B., for the rank of major-general. Colonel Rogers is said to have been one of the best and most popular commanding officers in the service, and is equally successful as a brigadier-general in India, where he has won the admiration and respect of all under his command. It is said to be a case of the "grossest injustice"—the expression is that of those who served with Colonel Rogers, and ought to know well what his qualifications are.

THE HON. P. M. MEHTA AND MR. OMMANNEY'S NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering Mr. Nanabhai Chichgar's feelings at being compelled to stand detected, and I think I may now add self-confessed ; as an emissary of the *Times of India*, while all the time he was posing as a disinterested and patriotic Parsee, I am deeply sensible of the admirable forbearance shown by him in his to-day's letter in his own paper, in not proceeding to demolish me and my "frail and feeble arguments," which, he assures us, if he willed, he "could tear to shreds." I can well imagine the effort his self-restraint must have cost him, and I am duly grateful at escaping so terrible a fate at his hands, and instead thereof, having only a little playful abuse, done up in that somewhat tawdry but flowery rhetoric of which reporters are generally such consummate masters, showered upon me. But he will permit me to make one little complaint ; he has allowed his pent-up and restrained feelings to run away with his memory. In describing the way in which he discharged his duty to his masters, the *Times*, and the conversation he had with me, he misrepresents one fact and suppresses another, that other being the very gist of the whole matter. I never gave him, as he says in his letter, "an assurance that a public meeting was shortly to be called," and "that with that view I was in communication with Sir Jamsetji." What I told him was that I was calling a few friends together to consult with them as to what to do. Mr. Chichgar cannot forget this, as he was good enough to take the post-card drafted by me for this purpose to be printed. Now as to what he has suppressed. He distinctly told me that if an indignation meeting of the Parsees was called, the Editor of the *Times* promised to support the movement with all his might and main. To refresh his memory on this point, I will repeat a little story which he told me as to how the *Times of India* was constrained to go on with the extraordinary policy it had adopted with regard to the Crawford inquiry. When Mr. Chichgar came out with the promise of support, I told him somewhat angrily a piece of my mind about the conduct of that paper in this matter. He then said apologetically, that the present editor, Mr. Curwen, was in England when the Crawford scandal first burst forth, that Mr. Mitchell, who was acting for him, rushed headlong on Mr. Crawford's side, and that Mr. Curwen, when he returned, was aghast at the mischief done by his predecessor, but had to give up all thoughts of retreat in obedience to journalistic etiquette. I hope this little story will serve, to quicken Mr. Chichgar's recollection of the conversation between us, and exhibit in its true colours the double part played by him—double in this sense, that he fulfilled the twofold capacity of a dutiful servant of the *Times* as well as a zealous and afflicted member of the community which had been outraged by Mr. Ommanney.

I have been rather amused at one incident of this controversy. All those writing in the *Rast Goftar* and the *Times* are anxious to prove that they are not angry with me, but that it is I who is "boiling over with wrath and indignation." This somewhat reminds me of the maudlin efforts of Cassio to prove that he was perfectly sober and the others drunk. I also fail to understand why they all appear to be so thoroughly ashamed of serving under the leadership of Mr. Cursetji DeVitre. I stick to my opinion that Mr. DeVitre was perfectly justified in acting according to his own judgment of what was best for the interests of the community.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 19. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

THE COMING PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your comment to-day on the Hon. P. M. Mehta's letter of Saturday last, in which references are made to me, I ask you in fairness to myself to publish the following observations. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta has chosen to make a most wicked and unprovoked attack on me in connection with the public meeting of the Parsees that is called for Sunday next for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Ommanney's most wanton attack on the community. The general drift and wording of the letter most clearly indicate that Mr. Mehta is boiling over with wrath and resentment, and that in giving vent to it he, like a volcano, emits such a red-hot lava of abuse all round on those who have the misfortune to oppose his views, that he has failed to properly communicate to his readers what pe intended to convey. His letters appear to me to be a mixture of incoherent sentences and ideas which have nothing whatever to do with the question at issue, and I will not, therefore, attempt to criticise his frail and feeble arguments, which could be torn to shreds if I had the time and inclination so to do. I propose, therefore, to deal only (to borrow Mr. Mehta's own words) "with the stab in the dark" which Mr. Mehta has thought fit to give me when he says that "an emissary of one of your daily contemporaries was busy going about exciting public feeling and stimulating it with promises of support." To say the least, the above statement, which is meant to allude to me, is as much malicious as it is false. With the exception of Mr. Mehta, I had never called on any single member of the Parsee community to enquire, in the performance of my duty, when and where a public meeting of the community was to be convened. On Mr. Mehta giving me an assurance that a public meeting was shortly to be called, and that with that view he was in communication with Sir Jamsetjee, I ceased to seek any further information, and informed my enquiring friends that Mr. Mehta was earnestly moving in the matter, and that they must wait until he had an opportunity to consult with Sir Jamsetjee and other leading members of the community. It was only on the day before Mr. Mehta called, what it aptly described as the "hole-and-corner meeting," that I knew that he did not think it advisable to call a public meeting, but that he proposed to lay privately certain measures before a few friends of his, which, he said, would meet with the wishes of the community. I again called on Mr. Mehta in the afternoon of the day on which the private meeting was held, and asked him if representatives of the English press would be allowed to attend the meeting, inasmuch as all the representatives of the native press had been invited. Mr. Mehta declined to comply with my request, but offered to give me *privately* as a friend every information that he was going to lay that evening before the meeting, provided I promised strict secrecy in the matter. I declined in the most positive manner to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Mehta, inasmuch as I had reasons to suspect at the time that Mr. Mehta was playing into the hands of the Government, and that he was bent upon sacrificing the interests of his community in favour of H. E. the Governor, who is known to foster Mr. Mehta's favourite fad of the so-called Nationa Congress, and from whom possibly he has some furthel honours to expect. Notwithstanding Mr. Mehta'r challenge that I would never be able to obtain partis culars of the private meeting, I succeeded the nexmorning in publishing a detailed account of the meetting, which confirmed the suspicions entertained about Mr. Metha being made a sort of intermediary by Government. I need hardly say that the exposure thus brought about had its desired effect. The Parsee prints, with only one exception, demanded that a public meeting should be called, and it was then that I with the feelings and instinct of a Parsee came forward to support a few friends who proposed to send a requisition to Sir Jamsetjee and other members of the Punchayet for that object. The requisition under the leadership of Mr. Kabraji (the *bete noir* of Mr. Mehta, as far as the Congress is concerned) was numerously signed, while the notification calling the meeting has, it may be mentioned, been signed by Sir Dinshaw, who, in the first place, it will be remembered, placed his signature to the letter which was prepared by Mr. Mehta for presentation to H. E. the Governor. In the circumstances, therefore, the chagrin and mortification of Mr. Mehta had better be imagined than described. I have only one word to say with regard to the petty humour in which Mr. Mehta in his wild moments indulges. He says that Mr. Kabraji and myself have been serving under the leadership of Mr. Cursetjee De Vitre, whom Mr. Mehta had not the honour of knowing. I may assure Mr. Mehta that I would rather accept the leadership of an honest tradesman who has the true feelings and instincts of a Parsee than one who, like the chamelion, changes colours at every hour of the day, and turns like a weather-cock with every fresh breeze that is blowing. Instead of bearing his defeat nobly and gallantly, it ill becomes Mr. Mehta to be pettish and quarrelsome. He must strongly bear in mind the Hebrew proverb that a camel in going to seek horns lost his ears.—Yours, &c.

NANABHAI R. CHICHGAR.

COLONEL SIR R. P. BROMHEAD, who lost his right hand last winter in Sikkim as the result of a wound received in action, is, it is gratifying to learn, in excellent health and spirits, and will, it is believed, return to duty with his regiment in India on the expiration of his sick-leave.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE chapel at Buckingham Palace, in which the Royal marriage ceremony took place on Saturday, July 27, had been beautifully decorated with pictures and flowers. A few minutes after eleven the guests began to arrive. The dress prescribed for ladies was what is known in Court phraseology as "demi-toilette" and for gentlemen levee dress. As matter of fact, the ladies nearly all wore their dresses low or cut in V-shape in front, and it only required the addition of feathers in the hair to bring their attire up to the requirements of a drawing-room day. The dresses of the ladies and the uniforms of the gentlemen made a magnificent spectacle. The Duke of Argyll wore a kilt of Campbell tartan with black velvet jacket, over which was the blue sash of the Garter and the jewels of other Orders.

A DAZZLING COSTUME.

Immediately after this, a very much gilded Oriental made his appearance at the chapel door. He was for some minutes a puzzle to the Lord Chamberlain's orderlies. He entered without a word and walked right across the floor halting just to the left of the Archbishop. The officials in charge of the arrangements were greatly perplexed. The attire of the unknown seemed to proclaim him of high rank, and it was whispered about that he was a stray Indian Prince. Presently, however, it was seen that he had taken his station behind the Royal chair, and it was then ascertained that he was the chief of the Queen's Indian servants. In his presence the splendour of the ladies' toilettes sensibly faded. As he stood there, apart and isolated, he was by far the most gorgeous figure in the assembly. His long silk tunic, reaching to the knees, was of the strongest blue. It was a piece of wonderful colour, causing every tint brought into rivalry with it to pale and fade away. This tunic was trimmed with broad gold lace—no other trimming would have been possible. Then across the chest was a beautiful sash of gold, and for headpiece this magnificent personage had a high turban of white and gold. With true Oriental gravity he took his place, and, turning with his face to the company, stood motionless to await his royal mistress's arrival.

THE PROCESSION.

Just at noon the Master of the Ceremonies gave the signal, and the strains of Handel's Occasional March announced that the Queen's procession had left the Bow drawing-room, where it had been marshalled. In two or three minutes more the comptroller and the treasurer of the household heralded the arrival of the procession at the chapel door. The Queen's dress was of rich flowing black lace, lightened with silver flowers, which showed with excellent effect in the train. On her head she wore a miniature crown of diamonds, from beneath which flowed a long white veil. Next to her the most noted figure in the procession was the Princess of Wales, who walked between her two brothers. She wore an exquisite dress of pale grey silk close up to the neck, and her principal ornament was a tiara of diamonds.

Rapidly, but without a hitch of any kind, the seats allotted to the principal guests were filled up, and to the right hand, looking from the entrance, the eye travelled over a series of dukes and duchesses, broken only by Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill. In the brief space of a quarter of an hour there had been collected within those narrow walls, in all the splendour of martial uniform and levee dress on the one hand, and of demi-toliette on the other, not, indeed, all the illustrious personages in the kingdom, but all for whom room could be found. And yet the middle space was empty, save for the figure of the Queen's Indian attendant, who stood, conspicuous in a blue tunic, turbaned, and with a golden shoulderstrap, behind the chair which Her Majesty was to occupy. At a quarter to twelve the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapels Royal, the Dean of Windsor, Her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore entered in procession, while from the organ came a march composed by Mr. Jekyll; and then all waited patiently for the arrival of the royal procession. After a few moments of suspence the signal of the approach of the procession was given at the chapel door, Handel's "Occasional March" sounded from the organ, and, as the distinguished audience rose to its feet, the head of the procession appeared. The leaders were Lord Arthur Hill, comptroller of the household, and the treasurer of the household, the Earl of Radnor. Then, as comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, came Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., and after him two gentlemen ushers and two equerries-in-waiting. For the rest the procession was ordered thus :—

Maj.-Gen. Right Hon. Sir J. Cowell, K.C.B., Master of the Household; Gen. Right Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby G. C. B., Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; Maj Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K. C. B., Groom-in-waiting. Count Gleichen; Gen. the Lord De Ros, Lord-in-Waiting; Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, G.C.B; Princess Victor of Hohenlohe; The Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; Duke of Teck, G.C.B.; Duchess of Teck; Prince Francis of Teck; Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; Baron Von Pawel Rammingen, K.C.B.; Princess Frederica, Baroness Von Pawel Rammingen; Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G.; Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg; Marquis of Lorne, K.T; Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K. G.; Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; with Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein; Prince George of Wales, K.G.; Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G.; The Crown Prince of Denmark, G.C.B.; the Princes of Wales; the King of the Hellenes, K.G.

HER MAJESTY.

Then, preceded by the vice-chamberlain and the Lord Steward, bearing aloft their wands of office, came the Queen, leaning on the arm of her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duchess of Buccleuch as Mistress of the Robes, and a long train of other court lords and dames, ladies and gentlemen brought up the rear. Her Majesty, who appeared to be in the best of spirits, and looked extremely well, was dressed in a robe which had the appearance of a rich black brocade, relieved with white starlike figures, and wore on her head above her cap a small diamond crown. The Princess of Wales, who looked so instinct with the spirit of youth that it was difficult to realise that she was the mother of the Princess about to be led to the altar, wore a dress of a delicate tint of silver grey.

The Royal party being seated, the vice-chamberlain summoned the Earl, or, as he should now be called, the Duke of Fife, who entered with Mr. Horace Farquhar, described by the Lord Chamberlain as his "supporter," to the music of a noble march from "Tannhauser." The bridegroom wore the uniform of a colonel of the Banff Artillery, and, after a ceremonious bow to the Queen, took his place to the right of the altar rails. Next came the Princess Louise and her royal sisters, whom she had met at the Bow Library a few moments before. She now entered, ushered in by the Vice-Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, upon the arm of her father at the head of the bridal procession. Prince Louise wore a dress of white satin, with a high Medici collar cut into a V-shape at the neck, with a profusion of costly lace and orange-flowers. She carried too, as of course, a bouquet of orange-flowers, and had a beautiful bridal veil. In truth, there is here little room for description other than technical, since every bride has the appearance of a vision of pure white.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The bridesmaids, who wore simple dresses of soft pink and knots of roses in their hair, came in in the following order :—

Princess Maud of Wales; Princess Victoria of Wales; Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; Countess Feodore Gleichen, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck; Countess Victoria Gleichen; and Countess Helena Gleichen.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jekyll, at the organ, played that daintiest of wedding melodies—the Wedding March from "Lohengrin." And now all was ready. The Prince of Wales, taking up his position in front of and a little nearer to the altar than the Grand Duke of Hesse, was ready to give the bride away; the bride and bridegroom were at the altar rails, behind them were the bridesmaids, then the Lord Steward and Vice-Chamberlain, and, behind them again, gentlemen and ladies-in-waiting, while at the entrance were the turbaned heads, swarthy faces, and gorgeous uniforms of a number of Oriental attendants. It was a marvel that so much of splendour and so illustrious an assemblage should have been collected and set in order in so confined a space.

THE WEDDING.

The ceremony now began. The Archbishop of Canterbury stood in front of the altar, reading the opening words of the service with which the Church of England solemnises the marriage of the peasant and the peer alike. At the question, "Who gives this woman away ?" the Prince of Wales, who had remained standing beside the Queen's chair, stepped forward, and, bowing, placed his daughter's hand in that of the Archbishop. Then the old time-hallowed questions were addressed to the bride and bridegroom. The Duke, in reciting the words required of him, was almost entirely inaudible in the further pews. But the Princess's could be heard, even at the back of the chapel, though her voice, was low in tone, and somewhat emotional at times. When the ring had been placed on the bride's finger with the ceremonial prescribed by the ritual, the congregation again knelt down—at least as many as could find kneeling space, for all in the centre of the chapel had necessarily to remain standing. In a few minutes more the ceremony was over.

THE ANTHEM.

An anthem composed for the occasion by Mr. Barnby was sung by the choir, a number of the congregation, and notably Mr. Gladstone, joining in the singing. The words of this anthem are :—

O Perfect Love, all human thought transcending,
  Lowly we kneel in prayer before Thy Throne,
That theirs may be the love that knows no ending
  Whom Thou for evermore dost join one.

O Perfect Life, be thou their full assurance
  Of tender charity and steadfast faith,
Of patient hope, and quiet, brave endurance,
  With childlike trust that fears no pain nor death.

Grant them the joy which brightens earthly sorrow;
  Grant them the peace which calm all strife,
And to life's day the glorious unknown morrow
  That dawns upon eternal love and life.

AN AWKWARD MOMENT.

The last words of this hymn had been sung, the Archbishop had spoken the benediction, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife turned from the altar to receive the congratulations of their friends. There was a moment's pause. The bride looked towards her father, evidently not knowing to whom to turn first, and the Duke leant slightly on his sword, as if not yet quite sure of the calls on his new position. But the Queen solved the problem for the happy pair. She beckoned her granddaughter to her, and affectionately kissed her. The Prince and Princess of Wales in turn greeted the bride, kissing her and wishing her joy. To the Duke the Prince then turned and shook him cordially by the hand. The Queen also graciously congratulated him, and the Princess of Wales after kissing her daughter, took him warmly by the hand. When the kissing and the hand-shaking were over, the bride stepped back to her husband and placed her arm within his. Then they stood uncertain what to do. It was evidently a little difficult for the Duke to realise that for once in his life he was to take precedence of his Sovereign. But so it was to be. The Wedding March was being played. The Lord Chamberlain beckoned him, and he obeyed, leading out his bride, bowing with smiles in acknowledgement of the salutations of the guests and of the officers of the household, through whose ranks he passed. The Prince of Wales and the bridesmaids followed; then the Grand Duke of Hesse gave his arm once more to the Queen; and the royal procession formed up as before, and moved off to the 44 drawing-room to witness the signing of the register.

AFTER THE CEREMONY.

The wedding *dejeuner* was served immediately after the ceremony in the State dining-room of the Palace. The bride and bridegroom sat on the right of Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales being next; while on the left of the Queen the place of honour was occupied by the Grand Duke of Hesse. Two toasts were proposed—"The Health of the Queen" and that of "The newly-married pair." The latter toast was proposed by the Queen herself. The general company of guests breakfasted in the supper-room, where the display of gold plate and the floral decorations were upon a sumptuous scale, consistent with the importance of the occasion. The wedding cake, which was made by the Queen's own confectioner, was nearly six feet in height, and weighed 150 lb. It was richly ornamented, and bore the initials and arms of the Royal and noble houses whose union it signalised. After the breakfast the royal party adjourned to the grounds of the palace, where the group was photographed. It was nearly three o'clock before a start was made on the return journey to Marlborough House. The bride and bridegroom occupied a private carriage, drawn by four magnificent black horses. The coachman, outrider, and footmen wore the Fife livery, and the horses were decked with favours of the same colour.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL SCENE.

The leave-taking between the Duchess of Fife and her parents was a touching one. After the bride had entered her husband's carriage the Princess of Wales remained upon the steps of Marlborough House throwing kisses to her daughter, while the Prince of Wales and the bride's brothers followed the carriage on foot through the gardens. Between the steps of the house and the gate was a double line of guests, armed with bags of rice, which they discharged in copious showers upon the happy pair. But the most amusing incident in the leave-taking, and that which most of all delighted the thousands of spectators outside was an act of charming unconventionality on the part of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in order to throw one more farewell kiss to his daughter, climbed the wall which surrounded the grounds of Marlborough House. When his genial face appeared above the top of the wall, the crowd fairly shouted for joy. "What a lucky fellow the Duke of Fife is to have such a jolly father-in-law," was one of many comments to a similar purport that the spectators indulged in, and it was difficult to tell whether the cheers that rent the air were intended for the bride or for her popular parents.

EAST SHEEN.

The destination of the young couple was East Sheen Lodge—a suburban residence between Mortlake and Richmond, which Lord Fife acquired in 1880. It is a commodious old-fashioned house, without any pretension to architectural style, but forming a delightful sylvan retreat not far from the river, and easily accessible from London. It is surrounded by about a dozen acres of ground. The southern aspect of the house is the more pleasing. It looks out upon a magnificent lawn, some three acres in extent, and disposed with consummate taste, so far as the arrangement of shrubbery, plants, and ornamental plots is concerned. The walls of the house are partly covered with ivy and high shrubs, and, especially as seen from the lawn, the appearance of the mansion is picturesque. The drawing-room and library communicate with a lofty conservatory, filled with palms and flowers, and in the porch of which there is a purling fountain. In this sequestered retreat the Duke of Fife and his bride propose to pass a part, at all events, of their honeymoen.

THE HOME-COMING.

The home-coming journey was accomplished by way of Constitution Hill, Hammersmith Park, where the happy pair were received with quite an ovation from thousands of afternoon promenaders at Kensington, Hammersmith, and Mortlake. All along the route the dashing equipage and its radiant occupants were greeted with cordial cheers. For miles along the Mortlake Road there were continuous decorations, all pretty and simple and in good taste. Venetian masts were raised aloft at close intervals, and depending from these hung in festoons lines of flags. Every now and again there were also devices in bunting and triumphal arches, with loyal mottoes and sentences of hearty welcome. There were children, too, several hundreds of them to strew flowers in the pathway of the bride and groom, and these were stationed in groups of a dozen or so at intervals all along the way from Priest's Bridge to the village of Mortlake. The village itself was *en fete* all day, and presented a gala appearance. No cottage so small or so mean but could afford to add its bit of bright bunting or its gay Chinese lantern to the general effect. In the excess of his enthusiasm an inhabitant, more original than his fellows, obtained a noble Scottish thistle, and with it decorated the village pump. His inspiration gained for him a temporary greatness only less than that of the expected couple, and until they had passed he stood guard proudly over the hardy plant. It had been announced that the bridal party would reach Mortlake about five, but it was half an hour later than that before the ringing cheers in the distance heralded their approach. It was a simple enough progress the Duke and his royal bride made, for no other escort than the grooms and outriders accompanied them. As they passed scores of tiny hands were outstretched, and the floral contents of the little baskets were flung under the horses' feet. One little one, more daring than her fellows, flung a bouquet which fell in the carriage itself. In a minute or two more, after passing through the pretty village, Sheen Lodge was reached, and the Princess, looking pale but really lovely, passed with her husband between the lines of volunteers who guarded the entrance and entered her new home. A beautiful bouquet was presented to the bride by the Duke of Teck, who is one of Lord Fife's near neighbours. A grandchild of Sir Richard Owen, another neighbour, presented a prayer-book, in the name of the women of Mortlake; and another little girl a Miss Ritter, handed up a bouquet of roses, tied with ribbons of the Duff tartan. The Duke and Duchess of Fife then entered the house amid the renewed acclamations of the populace, while a Royal salute was fired from the grounds of Sheen House, the residence of the Comte de Paris. In the evening Mortlake, Richmond, and neighbourhood were illuminated in honour of the occasion.

LORD FIFE'S GIFTS.

The Earl of Fife presented to the Queen on the occasion of his marriage a very fine diamond brooch, in which the letters F. and L. are cunningly intertwined. The design, which embodies two coronets, is graceful and delicate. This and the bridesmaids' presents were designed by the Princess of Wales herself. The bridesmaids' gifts from the Earl of Fife are plain gold bangles, surmounted by the letters F. and L., each with its appropriate coronet in diamonds. Lord Fife also presented diamond pins to the Prince of Wales and to Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and to the Princess a double-heart locket with a ruby and diamond border and with the letters L. and F. in diamonds in the centre.

The Queen has presented the Earl of Fife with a silver gilt punch-bowl, chased after Perin del Vago, pupil of Raphael, in the Palazzo Doria, Genoa. One side is filled in with a semi-circular medallion of cupids in oxydised silver, resting on the raised centre of a silver gilt plaque, the border of which is composed of rich repousse scroll work with cupids intertwined, the whole forming a very fine piece of workmanship, manufactured by Messrs. Mappin and Webb.

UNREHEARSED INCIDENTS.

Amongst the curious facts connected with the royal wedding is that the bride, in her hurry and nervousness, forgot her bouquet, and when she arrived at Buckingham Palace perceived the mistake she had made. An equerry was dispatched in great haste back to Marlborough House to fetch the bouquet, which, by the way, was made of orchids, white roses, orange blossoms, and heather.

Some one had facetiously filled the Princess's parasol with rice, and when she had occasion to open it during her journey to Sheen the result occasioned much merriment, in which Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Fife joined.

REJOICINGS IN SCOTLAND.

The wedding was made the occasion for great rejoicings in Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Moray, and Nairn. In Aberdeen the Town Council and Harbour Commissioners celebrated the event by a banquet, and sent a telegram to Lord Fife congratulating him. The Aberdeen Liberal Unionist Association also presented a congratulatory address to Lord life.

In the absence at the wedding in London of Dr. Profeit, Her Majesty's Commissioner, the festivities at Balmoral were put off till Thursday, when a ball took place at the Castle.

At Braemar the rejoicings were carried out on an elaborate scale. The village, which is at present crowded with summer visitors, was transformed into a scene of great gaiety. The chief feature of the day's proceedings was a cake and wine banquet that took place in the Victoria Hall, Auchendryne. This building was a jubilee gift by the Earl of Fife to the inhabitants. Over two hundred assembled.

The Braemar tenantry presented to Lord Fife a congratulalory address, illuminated by Messrs. Taylor and Henderson, Aberdeen.

At Aberlour the celebrations took the form of a banquet in the afternoon in Fleming's Hall. Previous to this the local company of volunteers fired a *feu de joie* in the square, and thereafter marched to the hall to take part in the proceedings of the afternoon. The banquet was well attended. Mr. J. R. Findlay, of Aberlour, occupied the chair.

At Banff the first public demonstration of the day was a public banquet in the Council Chamber at noon, which was attended by upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen. Provost Smith presided, and Bailie H. Munro acted as croupier. At noon a detachment of the Banffshire Artillery Brigade fired a *feu de joie* from the battery at the Links, and concurrently the Rifle Volunteers did the same from the Green Banks. A children's picnic was held on the lawn in front of Duff House, and later in the afternoon sports, in which the people of Banff and Macduff participated, took place in the Riverside Park. In the evening bonfires were lighted on the Hill of Doune, Whinhill, and out in the bay, where a boat laden with combustible materials was set fire to. A large quantity of fireworks were also let off. A half-holiday was observed in the town.

Similar celebrations took place in other towns and villages all over Scotland.

THE MAYBRICK POISONING CASE.

AT the Liverpool Assize Court on Wednesday, (July 31) before Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury, Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, twenty-six, of no occupation was indicted for having, at Garston, Liverpool, on the 11th of May last, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered one James Maybrick. The prosecuting counsel were Mr. Addison, Q.C., with whom was Mr. R. McConnell, Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Pickford appeared for the prisoner.

The prisoner appeared in the dock attired in deep black, and on the indictment being read she replied to the usual question in a firm voice "Not guilty."

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Addison, Q.C., proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He detailed the circumstances under which the deceased had met his death, and indicated his intention of calling fresh evidence, including some to prove that after Mr. Maybrick's death a handkerchief saturated with arsenical solution was found in the prisoner's pocket. The whole case negatived the assumption that Mr. Maybrick took the poison himself. There was cogent and powerful evidence to show that the wife administered the poison. If she did she was guilty of murder, and it would be the jury's bounden duty to say so.

Mr. Addison's opening speech occupied two hours. During the whole of that time Mrs. Maybrick sat motionless, leaning against the back of her chair, her hands folded on her lap, and her eyes either closed or looking down. Beyond a glance round the court on first entering the dock, she did not once look up to the right or left.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MICHAEL MAYBRICK.

Mr. Michael Maybrick, musical composer, was then called and examined by Mr. McConnell. He deposed that his deceased brother occasionally visited him in London, and on the 13th of April last came up to London, remaining with the witness until the following Monday. On Sunday, the 14th of April, Dr. Fuller was consulted by his brother and prescribed for him. His brother originally came to London to consult him about his wife's debts, and took advantage of the visit to see a physician. The deceased left on the Monday, and the witness next saw him on the 8th of May in consequence of having received telegrams. He met his brother Edwin at Edge-hill and drove to Battlecrease House, having in the cab a conversation with reference to his brother James's health. The prisoner's letter of the 8th of May to Brierley was read to him. On arrival at the house he was shocked at his brother's condition, and told Mrs. Maybrick that he had strong suspicions of the state of the case. She asked him what he meant, and he said she ought to have called in nurses and doctor earlier. Mrs. Maybrick said she had nursed her husband herself, and no one had a greater right to nurse him than his wife. The witness said he was dissatisfied, and should go and see Dr. Humphries. After the doctor returned to the house he did not see his brother, but had a conversation with Nurse Gore. On Thursday, the 9th, his brother appeared to be better. The witness saw Dr. Carter in the afternoon. That night and the night of the 10th he slept there. He had a conversation with Nurse Gore outside the sick-room, and in consequence the witness took a bottle containing brandy from the room. Subsequently he took away a bottle of Valentine's Meat Extract and gave it to Dr. Carter. He afterwards saw Mrs. Maybrick, as he thought, changing medicines from one bottle to another. He asked how she dared tamper with the medicines, and she replied that it was on account of the sediment, which could not be dissolved in a smaller bottle. He told her he should have the prescription re-made. From that time his brother grew gradually worse, and died at 8-50 on the night of the 11th of May.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell : His brother was in a semi-conscious state when he arrived in Liverpool. It was not his view that his brother gradually sank from the Wednesday to the Saturday; he was decidedly better on the Friday. From the first witness expressed his suspicions openly to Mrs. Maybrick, and instructions were given to nurses which would indicate that there were strong suspicions. He subsequently learned that on the Wednesday Mrs. Maybrick had telegraphed for a nurse. He did not understand from his brother Edwin that Mrs. Maybrick had suggested her husband's own medical man being called. A bottle of brandy which witness took possession of was found to be perfectly harmless. He also found that nothing was administered to his late brother from a Valentine's Meat Extract bottle, of which he took possession. It was two o'clock on the Friday when the change of medicines was noticed by him. He did not know if bismuth was in the medicine. He spoke to the prisoner very sharply. He believed his brother was in the habit of taking phosphorus powders; but he never heard of it until it was suggested by Mrs. Maybrick in a letter to the witness which was received early in March and destroyed. Mrs. Maybrick said that she had been searching the house, and had found that her husband was taking powders, and these powders she thought had something to do with the pains in his head. She also stated that he had no suspicion that she had made this discovery.

Sir C. Russell : Did you take any action upon receiving the letter ?—I mentioned it to my brother.

Tell us what he said ?—I said to him, "Why bother yourself about taking these little powders ?" He replied, "What powders ?" I said, "I am told you are taking powders." He then said, "Whoever told you that told a d——d lie."

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Arthur Richard Hopper, of Liverpool, examined by Mr. Addison, Q.C., said he had known the prisoner and her husband since 1881, shortly after their marriage. Generally speaking, Mr. Maybrick was a healthy man, but from time to time he consulted the witness about attacks of dyspepsia—oftener after June, 1888, than before. Witness generally prescribed a tonic, but did not prescribe arsenic, though he had a conversation with the deceased about arsenic some years ago. The deceased said he thought it was a good anti-periodic. The witness explained that it was often prescribed in cases of an intermittent character. The witness then referred to the quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick at the Liverpool races. Afterwards, as far as the witness knew, a reconciliation took place.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell : He attended Mr. Maybrick as far back as 1880 and continued to do so to the end of 1888. He saw Mr. Maybrick frequently between June and December last year. Mr. Maybrick often came to his house, and generally his complaints were the same, being connected with the liver, digestive organs, and nerves. He attached undue importance to symptoms, and was distinctly hypochondriacal. He was a man very much given to dosing himself, and witness found him taking a remedy suggested to him by somebody. This occurred more than once. Deceased also had admitted taking double doses of these medicines, and witness had occasion to caution him that he might injure himself. As early as 1882 nervous symptoms were complained of by Mr. Maybrick, and he said that he felt a numbness in his extremities. Witness was aware that he had lived in and gone to and from America. Deceased gave witness a bundle of prescriptions obtained from a Dr. Sequin, of New York. They were nerve tonics, but contained no arsenic; though arsenic was a tonic of a similar character to those ordered by the New York doctor. As early as June 1888, Mrs. Maybrick communicated to witness that her husband was in the habit of taking strong medicine, which had a very bady effect, and she wished him to remonstrate with her husband. On his next visit to the house witness searched and found some powders but nothing of a poisonous character. He gathered from a conversation that Mr. Maybrick had taken arsenic as an anti-periodic, and knew all about its properties. That conversation with Mr. Maybrick was a considerable time before Mrs. Maybrick told witness that her husband was doctoring himself and making himself ill with medicine. He was morally certain that he did not prescribe arsenic for Mr. Maybrick.

MRS. BRIGGS.

Mrs. Matilda Briggs was the next witness. Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick took a house from her in 1882. On the 30th of March last prisoner called on her and made a statement about a quarrel with her husband. Witness went with her to Dr. Hopper's, and thence to the General Post Office to get a letter from Mr. Maybrick. After the Grand National prisoner complained that her husband had struck her. On the 3rd of May prisoner told her that her husband was ill. Witness went to the house on the 8th of May, and Nurse Yapp made a statement to her. The witness went to Mr. Maybrick's room and he tried to tell her the symptoms from which he was suffering. He said he was very weary and restless. Mrs. Maybrick, who was present, thereupon asked her to come downstairs. Witness suggested a nurse, and Mrs. Maybrick said there was no necessity—she would nurse Mr. Maybrick herself. Witness telegraphed to Mr. Michael Maybrick, and on the same day saw Mr. Edwin Maybrick. On the Tuesday following Mr. Maybrick's death witness was at the house again, and saw prisoner write a letter. After writing the letter (now put in) the prisoner gave it to her. That was the letter asking Brierley to send her money.

Cross-examined : On seeing Mr. James Maybrick on the 8th of May she formed the opinion that he was in a very serious state. She did not know that from the 25th of April one of the brothers of deceased was sleeping in the house. She had since ascertained that on the Wednesday prisoner did telegraph for a nurse.

MR. EDWIN MAYBRICK EXAMINED.

Mr. Edwin Maybrick, a brother of the deceased, said that his brother took ordinary liver medicine, but not arsenic in any form, as far as the witness knew. The witness then described in detail the deceased's different attacks of illness. His evidence bore out generally by the statements of the previous witnesses. The witness was cross-examined as to the instructions he had given to allow the deceased to receive nothing in the way of medicine except from the nurse. He said he gave these orders in the evening of the 8th, and confirmed them next morning; and, though he mentioned no names, he intended the prohibition to apply to Mrs. Maybrick. He did not inform her of the instructions so given. Mrs. Maybrick seemed to be very attentive to her husband, who up to the 30th of April they did not consider to be seriously ill. On the evening of that day the witness and Mrs. Maybrick attended a private domino ball at the house of a gentleman in Wavertree. The witness acted as Mrs. Maybrick's escort.

EVIDENCE OF THE CHEMIST.

Mr. H. L. Wokes, chemist, of Grassendale, from whom the prisoner had purchased fly-papers, repeated his previous evidence. He had never known the fly-papers to be used for making a wash for the face or hair.

Mr. C. Hansen, chemist, stated that the prisoner purchased a lotion and two dozen fly-papers. The latter she paid for, but the lotion was not paid for. Mr. Maybrick had an account at the shop. In cross-examination the witness said the lotion which the prisoner ordered was a cosmetic. Cosmetics frequently contained arsenic; but there was none in the lotion he sold to the prisoner, and he did not use arsenic in his cosmetic lotions.

EVIDENCE OF DR. CHARLES FULLER.

On Thursday Dr. Charles Fuller was called and examined as to his having been seen by the late Mr. James Maybrick and Mr. Michael Maybrick at Regents Park, London, on the 14th of April concerning Mr. James's health. Mr. Maybrick was, he said, suffering from nothing serious. The witness prescribed for him. One prescription was a tonic, the other was an aperient. The medicine was afterwards varied owing to the patient's account of his symptoms, and the fresh prescription would act as a nerve and stomach tonic. Some of the prescriptions contained arsenic. The deceased did not suggest that he had at any time taken arsenic in any shape or form. The witness had had thirty years' London practice, and when arsenic was prescribed Fowler's solution was generally given. It was used for skin eruption as a tonic and as an antiperiodic. The deceased did not, on the witness examining him, show indications of any having accustomed himself to arsenic. He had no reason to suppose that the deceased was taking arsenic.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, the witness said that the deceased complained of pain in the head and numbness on the right side, and said he feared paralysis. He also complained of deranged digestion. The witness could not recollect whether Mr. Maybrick said these were symptoms of old standing. The deceased seemed to be a nervous hypochondriacal man. Fowler's solution was a form of taking arsenic which had been rendered perfectly soluble. He had known several cases in which people had taken small doses of arsenic on their own account. He had himself prescribed arsenic, which was afterwards continued without his authority with the result that the symptoms which manifested themselves, among others, were redness of the eyes and swelling about the eyelids. The effect of the doses varied in different persons. He knew of no case in which antimony had accentuated the effect of arsenic in his own experience. He did not know that the use of arsenic created a passion for it. He was not able to say that the arsenical habit grew on persons.

Re-examined by Mr. Addison, the witness said that Mr. Maybrick never suggestd to him that he had used arsenic for stimulating the nerves.

EVIDENCE OF CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.

Bernard Christopher Robinson, assistant to Messrs. Clay and Abraham, chemists, of Castle-street, Liverpool, examined by Mr. M'Connell, said that the late Mr. Maybrick brought prescriptions to the shop in April, and medicines were made up from them. (The prescriptions, marked C, D, and E were handed to his lordship.) There was no arsenic in any of the prescriptions, and none was used in the compounding of the medicines.

Frederick E. Tozer, assistant to the same firm of Liverpool chemists, who himself took part in compounding the medicines, was next called, and said there was no arsenic in any of the ingredients.

NURSE YAPP EXAMINED.

Alice Yapp, having been sworn, was examined by Mr. Addison. The witness deposed that she had been a nurse in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick. She recollected the prisoner going to London and instructing the witness to address letters to her at the Grand Hotel. On the day of the race for the Grand National Steeplechase she remembered a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick. On returning from the races Mr. Maybrick spoke to his wife about a scandal that had occurred there, and the witness heard him say, "Oh, Florrie, I never thought it would have come to this." A fortnight or three weeks after the Grand National the house-maid Brierly told the witness something in the nursery, in consequence of which she went into the prisoner's bed-room, and there found fly-papers soaking in a plate and covered with a towel. The witness had never known fly-papers used in the house, and had not heard of the flies giving trouble. On the 27th April, after Mr. Maybrick had left for his office, the prisoner told her that Mr. Maybrick had taken an overdose of medicine and had been sick and in great pain. The witness asked what medicine it was, and the prisoner said, "Some medicine, a doctor ordered for him in London." On Sunday, the 28th, the witness heard Mr. Maybrick's bedroom bell ring violently, and was told Mrs. Maybrick was sick again. Mrs. Maybrick came into the bedroom holding a cup in her hand, and said to Mr. Maybrick "Take this mustard and water, it will remove brandy if nothing else." On Friday, the 3rd of May, Mr. Maybrick was again sick, and the witness suggested that another doctor should be called in. The prisoner replied, "The doctors say it is only his liver that is out of order. All doctors are fools, they say that because it covers a multitude of sins." On the 6th of May the witness heard Mr. Maybrick in his bed-room moaning. The prisoner was then out shopping. On her return the witness suggested that she should call Dr. Hopper, and the prisoner said she wished to do so. On the 7th of May she noticed her mistress pouring the contents of one medicine-bottle into another. On the 8th of May the prisoner gave her a letter to post. The witness opened it and handed it to Mr. Michael Maybrick. On the next day she had a conversation with the prisoner. Mrs. Maybrick then said, "I am blamed for this." The witness asked, "For what ?" and the prisoner replied, "For Mr. Maybrick's illness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, the witness said the late Mr. Maybrick had not been well for some time, and went to Harrogate the previous year. The Wirral races were on the 27th of April, and witness heard that Mr. Maybrick had been residing at Wirral. From the 25th of April either Mr. Edwin Maybrick or a doctor was in the house. The witness knew that on the 28th of April, when the bedroom bell was rung violently, it was so rung in order that Dr. Humphries might be at once sent for. She had not heard Mr. Brierley's name in connection with the Grand National quarrel. She opened the letter given to her by Mrs. Maybrick because it was dropped in the street, and she took it out of the dirty envelope to put it in a clean one. It was a showery day. The baby had been carrying the letter and let it fall. Mrs. Maybrick frequently placed letters in the child's hands. It did not occur to the witness to put the letter in a clean envelope without reading it. Looking at the envelope now, she confessed that there was no running of the ink such as would result from its having fallen in the mud.

Sir Charles Russell : Now on your oath, my girl, did you not manufacture this stain on the envelope as an excuse for opening the letter ?—No.

Did you not open it deliberately because you suspected your mistress ?—No.

Re-examined, the witness said that she had been told certain things by her fellow-servants; but when she opened the letter she had not the fly-papers in her mind.

EVIDENCE OF OTHER SERVANTS.

Elizabeth Brierley, another servant in the Maybrick establishment at Battlecrease, gave testimony as to the discovery of fly-papers in the house after the Grand National and before her master was taken ill.

Mary Cadwallader, a waitress to Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick, examined by Mr. Swift, said she was sent for Dr. Humphries on the Sunday after the 27th of April. Mrs. Maybrick sent her, and the doctor came. The witness began to make some arrowroot for Mr. Maybrick, and Mrs. Maybrick finished preparing it. Mrs. Maybrick poured the arrowroot out of a pan into a jug, and the witness noticed that when the jug was given back something dark had been poured into it. Up to the time when witness left off making the arrowroot there was nothing dark in it.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell : It was found that the arrowroot became of a dark colour because vanilla had been put into it. That was afterwards explained by the cook. When Mr. Maybrick said that he had taken an overdose of medicine received from London, the witness knew that some medicine had come from London by post, as she had taken it in. Mr. Maybrick saw some fly-papers on the hall-table. Her mistress appeared attentive to Mr. Maybrick during his illness.

THE QUARREL AT THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Elizabeth Humphries, cook at Battlecrease at the time of Mr. Maybrick's death, deposed that a week before the Grand National, in March, Mrs. Maybrick left home and returned in a few days. On the 29th (race day) Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick were away. The witness added that on this occasion, after the return from the Grand National, she heard her master tell Mrs. Maybrick at the front door that if she left the house she would never enter it again. Up to the month of May no fly-papers were brought into the house. About October last the witness found some fly-papers on the kitchen window-sill, and left them lying about. They were not destroyed until just before Mr. Maybrick's death. On the day of the Wirral Races her mistress said Mr. Maybrick had been taking overdoses of medicine. The witness proceeded to give particulars as to foods administered to Mr. Maybrick on specific days from the 28th of April. Mrs. Maybrick gave instructions that nothing was to be given to Mr. Maybrick until she had seen it herself. Pointing to a bottle of the physic which had come from London, Mrs. Maybrick said to the witness, "If he had taken another dose of that horrid medicine he would have been a dead man." The witness then, by Mrs. Maybrick's direction, threw the stuff down the sink. On the 9th of May, Mrs. Maybrick said, "I am blamed for all this," and stood crying in the servants' hall. She said her position in the house was not worth anything, and that it was all through Mr. Michael Maybrick. It had been always the same since her marriage, and now she was turned out of her husband's bed-room.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell : Until the witness heard that the result of the post-mortem examination showed arsenic in the body, she had not regarded the conduct of her mistress as suspicious.

EXAMINATION OF MR. RICHARD HUMPHREYS.

Mr. Richard Humphreys, surgeon, of Garston, was the next witness. Examined by Mr. M'Connell, he said he was treating Mr. Maybrick's children in March of this year. Mr. Maybrick sometimes complained of headache. While attending the children Mrs. Maybrick made a specific complaint to the witness about her husband taking white powders which she thought contained strychnine, and she asked what was likely to be the result. The witnesss told the prisoner that if Mr. Maybrick took a sufficiently large dose he would die. This conversation took place prior to the 21st of March, and he remembered saying, "If he should ever die suddenly, you can ask me about it. You can then say we have conversed about it." On the 28th of April he (Mr. Humphreys) was called to Battlecrease House. He found Mr. Maybrick in bed. He complained of a peculiar pain in his chest and said he was afraid he would be paralyzed. Asked how long he had suffered from such symptoms. Mr. Maybrick said the particular symptoms came on in the morning, and had resulted from taking a cup of strong tea. Tea on other occasions had produced in him (Mr. Maybrick) similar inconveniences.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

CATALOGUE OF THE SHIPS.

THE Naval Review, writes a home paper on the eve of the event, embraces 62 ships of war, all of which are modern design, or are of such efficient types as to be still serviceable for war purposes, in addition to torpedo boats and gunboats and old vessels which, if no longer fit for actual engagement at sea, would still be serviceable as floating batteries for defence of ports and estuaries. Among these vessels there is a greater variety of type than any other nation can display even after taking into account the preponderance of our navy in mere numbers over all others. This diversity has been somewhat a matter of reproach on the part of our Continental neighbours, but it is not on the whole a bad thing, for the continual efforts of the naval constructors to evolve the highest type has added to the navy such ships as the Collingwood, Anson, Howe, Devastation, and Inflexible, than which it would be impossible to gather a more powerful quintette. Having regard to the purposes for which they are intended the whole fleet is capable of a rough division into ten classes.

FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIPS.

These are ships corresponding to the old three-deckers, individually equal to anything that can be brought against them, powerfully armed with breech-loading guns, except in one or two cases of older type, where the original muzzle-loaders are so powerful and in such good condition as to be more trustworthy than the breechloaders. Of this class the Anson, Camperdown, Rodney, Howe, and Collingwood, constitute the "Admiral" class of ships, all carrying their heavy guns in barbettes, and, therefore, higher than they could otherwise be placed, but thus exposing the guns' crews and the guns themselves to an enemy's fire, whereas in the lower turret all is safely covered in except two-thirds of the length of the guns. The Inflexible, too, is a noted member for this class, as being the first ship in the Royal Navy in which complete outside armour was discarded in favour of thicker armour over the central part of the hull, the unprotected ends being built in small compartments and filled with stores, so that in the event of penetration by hostile shot very little water could be admitted. In addition to the foregoing, the Monarch and Devastation, both turret ships, belong to this most powerful class. The crews in this class exceed 500 men.

SECOND CLASS BATTLESHIPS.

This division should, in our opinion, include the five ships Conqueror, Neptune, Warspite, Hero, and Ajax. For each of these ships is sufficiently powerful to rank as a battleship, although the Warspite was designed as an armoured cruiser. The Conqueror and Hero are single turret ships, the efficiency of the guns being impaired by the raised poop, which leaves them free to be trained through three-quarters of a circle only, and prevents any powerful stern fire. The Ajax would deservedly have been placed in the first class if she would answer to her helm, but at certain rates of speed through some peculiarity of construction, she is most unmanageable. The full crews for these ships are 450 to 500 men.

OLD ARMOURED SHIPS STILL SERVICEABLE.

This class includes 13 ships, all in good condition, mounting heavy guns, and, while not in any way fit for cruising in search of chance antagonists, quite able to give a good account of themselves and to materially aid a fleet. Two years ago they actually seemed to be of less value than they are now, for the advance in type and penetration, of quick firing guns, and the use of high explosives, has caused thin armour to be again of value. The following is the full list of the class, observing that the central battery and broadside ships have guns fixed at ports, with only such degrees of training possible as the construction of the opening in the armour allows. Turret Ships : Gorgon, Hecate, Hydra, Cyclops, Glatton, Hotspur, and Rupert. Central Battery Ships : Invincible, Iron Duke, Hercules, Belleisle. Broadside : Black Prince, and Northumberlnd.

ARMOURED CRUISERS.

This class consists of eight vessels, of which the Shannon and Northampton are some twelve years old, but the other six—Aurora, Undaunted, Narcissus Australia, Galatea, and Immortalite—are belted cruisers of quite modern type, famous for the miscalculation of weights which has placed their armour belts so much lower in the water than was designed. As to their actual value as fighting ships, experience only can decide, but naval men do not like them, and it is generally admitted that a cruiser wants no thick armour, the weight taken up by it being capable of better application. The 9·2in. guns, however, which this class all carry, are powerful weapons, and, together with the high speed, must render them efficient cruisers and powerful antagonists.

SECOND-CLASS CRUISERS.

The remainder of the ships possess no external armour, but have a steel deck of thickness proportionate to the size of the ship extending from bow to stern, under water, and covering entirely the engines, boilers, and magazines. From this deck to well above the water line the general plan of construction has provided a large number of separate compartments to contain coal and stores, so that any hole may admit as little water as possible. To this class belong eight ships:—Medea, Thames, Arethusa, Marathon, Forth, Mersey, Melpomene, Magicienne, all capable of steaming not less than 17 knots an hour, some of them, as the Forth, Thames, and Mersey, mounting 8-in. guns, which are entitled to rank among the heavy ordnance, and the rest carrying 6-in. guns and less. Their crews are from 200 to 250 men, and, so far as they have been tried at present, they have performed satisfactorily, giving every promise of being efficient, swift, and powerful cruisers, with good coal capacity, and therefore capable of operating at a distance from a base.

THIRD-CLASS CRUISERS.

Only three of this class will be present—the Mohawk, Serpent, and Calypso. This last is a sister ship to the Calliope which was so severely tried at Samoa. They are powerful vessels for their size, about 230ft. long by 36ft. beam, able to steam, at 17 knots, and mounting four 6-in. guns, with 5-in. guns in support. The full crew should be about 180 men each.

TORPEDO GUN-BOATS.

This class has three representatives—Sandley, Rattlesnake, and Grasshopper, which, although termed torpedo gunboats, are really nothing more than torpedo boats, enlarged sufficiently to enable them to keep the sea in all weathers and to use their torpedoes. They carry one 4-in. gun and some 3-pounder quick-firing guns for defensive purposes, or for attacking an enemy's cruisers and armed merchantmen. They are a very useful class as scouts and light auxiliaries to a fleet; but if ever they are used for long periods at forced draught, their 3,000 horsepower engines will shake the 500-ton hulls very much indeed. Their steam trials and performances during previous manœuvres have not been at all satisfactory. Their full crews should be about 70 men, and each of the class carries torpedo launching carriages in addition to the fixed tubes. The Sharpshooter was ordered to join the fleet, but on Tuesday, during her forced draught steam trials, the boiler tubes gave way, disabling her for some weeks.

MARITIME POLICE AND GUN-BOATS.

Of this class the Nymphe and Curlew are the only worthy examples. The Nymphe is slightly the larger of the two, but the Curlew is the better ship, being able to attain a higher speed, mounting a 6-in. gun in addition to 5in., whereas her consort carries 5-in. guns only, and has already acquitted herself well in the two previous years' manœuvres.

HARBOUR DEFENCE SHIP.

In this last class of ships are included the Inconstant, Ruby, Prince Albert, Active, and Volage. Most of these have been good vessels in their time, and have carried the old flag with honour for long commissions on foreign stations; but passing years, wear and tear, and the evolution of species, has left them long behind. The Inconstant is perhaps the least useful of the lot, for her great length in proportion to beam renders her awkward to handle, and places her at the mercy of either torpedo boats or waspish gunboats. She is the sister ship to the Shah, which encountered the Peruvian turret ironclad Huescar, and owing to her great length narrowly escaped defeat and annihilation from her opponents's ram, while her own light guns made scarcely any impression.

TORPEDO BOATS.

These long black low-lying craft will all be moored in lines parallel to, and to the north of the two principal lines of ships, but veiled by the line of so-called gunboats, such as the Spey, Tees, Slaney, &c., which may indeed mount guns, but are of so little use as to have been described by an eminent naval authority as a cross between a clockcase and a bathing machine. As a rule, these specimens of naval architecture repose in quite nooks in the dockyard basins, and it is averred that whenever one of them does chance to pursue its erratic way down the harbour the watermen take good care to give it a wide berth. The torpedo flotilla itself is, however, well worth notice, for it comprises some of the fastest craft in the world, so quick in their movements, and so thoroughly under control, as to be able to turn a circle within their own length, when going at full speed, in 30 seconds. Prince George of Wales has his first independent command on board No. 79 torpedo boat in this flotilla, the fastest and best boat in the Navy. Some day, when the Whitehead torpedo has been superseded by a more controllable weapon, these boats will become obsolete; but at present no fleet is complete, or even safe, without them.

ARMAMENT OF THE FLEET.

The heaviest guns on board any of these ships are the 81-ton muzzle-loaders in the Inflexible's turrets which are able to pierce solid wrought iron plates, 22 inches in thickness at a range of nearly 1,000 yards. The 67-ton breech-loading guns, which project for two-thirds of their entire length from the barbettes of the Admiral class, are, however, the most perfect weapons which have yet been devised; they have a calibre of 13½ inches, and can penetrate the 22in. plates at 4,000 yards. With a full charge of the modern prism brown powder they develop the enormous energy of 530 foot tons per ton weight of the gun, or a total energy 35,510 foot tons. This result has not been attained by Krupp or any other foreign maker, whether Government or private manufacturer, and it is to the credit of the ordnance factories that this powerful type of weapon was designed, perfected, and made there. The other guns of the fleet are of various calibers, down to 4in., which is the smallest of the ship guns, those smaller still being quick-firing 6 and 3 pounders and machine guns of 1 and ·45 inches calibre. The 4 and 5in. guns will in a year or two probably be obsolete for sea service, their place being taken by the simultaneous loading guns of 4·7 in. and 6in. calibre. The former are able to discharge 11 or 12 shots a minute, each weighing 36lb., but the latter is still in the experimental state, and has not yet been formerly adopted in the navy. In addition to the torpedo boats, which, as their name implies, depend upon their fish torpedoes (Whitehead) for their usefulness, almost every ship in the fleet is fitted with tubes or movable carriages for the launching of torpedoes above and below water. In the torpedo itself great improvements have been made, and it can be set to keep a given course with some degree of accuracy, but it is not yet a weapon of precision, and can only be used within 500 yards' range.

THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

In the manœuvres the Naval Intelligence Department will be put upon its first trial. Ireland being theoretically the enemy's country, the coastguard stations and all telegraph offices there will be at the disposal of Admiral Tryon as Commander-in-Chief of the attacking fleet. Every coastguard station and telegraph office in Great Britain will, however, communicate information to the Intelligence Department at the Admiralty, where it will be revised and wired to the Commander-in-Chief of the English fleet, wherever he may be. He will thus be saved the heavy work of collating all the items of news on board his own flagship, and will be able to use his staff for other purposes. There will also be a great saving of time in transmission, for the Admiralty being open day and night and in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief, there will be no uncertainty as to where the intelligence is to be sent.

THE history of H. M. S. Repulse, *Truth* observes, is eminently worthy of the attention of the tax-payer. The cost, £247,000, was afloat twenty years (only eleven years in commission), and has been sold out of the service for £7,000.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

REPORTED RUSSO-FRENCH TREATY.

THE *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* published on Monday evening (29th ult.) a sensational piece of news in reference to the relations between France and Russia. It states that "within the last fortnight those Powers have concluded a formal convention. This instrument is of the nature of a preliminary treaty, which, at a certain date, is to be transformed into a definite compact. This Russo-French understanding is of a defensive nature, on the model of the Austro-German Alliance Treaty, and includes the principle of a limited mutual guarantee of the inviolability of both countries."

The confidential relations which have existed for some years between the Paris and St. Petersburg Governments by no means speak against the possibility of such a covention, says the *Standard* Vienna correspondent, though, at the same time, the uncertainty of French home affairs in spite of General Boulanger's defeat at Sunday's elections, go, no doubt, to lessen the value of any convention between France and Russia at the present moment. There is, too, one point in the news given by the Vienna organ which can hardly fail to arouse suspicion—I mean the statement that the convention includes "a limited guarantee of the inviolability of both countries." What the meaning of such a limited guarantee may be, and what end such a treaty could serve, it would be interesting to know. Nothing of that kind is to be found in the Austro-German Treaty of Alliance.

Writing on Wednesday night (31st ultimo) the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that at the Vienna Foreign Office nothing is known of any Military Convention having been concluded, as has been asserted, between Russia and France. The Northern Telegraphic Agency at St. Petersburg describes the report as a "malicious invention." The denial is, indeed, not conclusive, as the Agency in question does not possess official authority, but the news has received no confirmation from any authoritative quarter. At the same time (adds the correspondent) a trustworthy informant assures me that it is a fact that negotiations have been going on of late between St. Petersburg and Paris.

THE BALKANS.

The Servian *Nessavismest*, which is the organ of M. Ristitch, publishes a proposal to the effect that Macedonia should be proclaimed an independent Confederation, like Switzerland. The *Nessavismest* argues that as Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians live comfortably together under the Swiss flag, so would Servians, Greeks, and Bulgarians live together in amity under a Macedonian Confederation.

RECONCILIATIONS ALL ROUND.

The *Neue Freie Presse* speculates on the possibility of the Metropolitan Michael's quashing the sentence of divorce pronounced by his predecessor between King Milan and Queen Natalie. The *Times* is requested to state, on behalf of Archbishop Michael, that his Eminence has no intention of annulling the sentence of his predecessor. In an interview with the Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* the Archbishop said upon this subject:—"I must confess that I know the whole history of the divorce only from the newspapers, and I know a very little besides the information they give. I am convinced that it was a great error on the part of King Milan to proceed to extremities in this affair. Neither from one side nor the other have any proposals emanated of a nature to induce the clergy to take a decided part. But I am still hoping that an understanding may be come to. The ex-King is a very fickle man—a rough shell, under which we may expect, however, to find a good kernel. From his inconstancy we may expect that one day he will become convinced that a reconciliation will be best, not only in the interest of the country, but also in that of the young King. The tender heart of such a youth cannot dispense with the care of a mother. His ear is greeted from morning to evening by the title of 'Majesty'; but it is of course necessary for him to learn that he is also a son. A reverence for domestic ties should be impressed on him, a sentiment which only a mother can instil into her child. It is the foundation-stone of a successful reign. In any case the Queen would be obliged to abstain from all politics, and her presence and the control by her of the education of her son is a necessity for the State which becomes every day more imperious. It would be a great pity if King Milan, whose rights are regulated by the new Constitution, were to oppose this demand, which will soon be urged upon him." King Alexander will have an interview with his mother, Queen Natalie, in September next. The date and place of meeting will be determined after M. Ristitch's return.

The ex-King received the Metropolitan Michael on Friday (26th ultimo), in private audience. The relations between the ex-King and the Archbishop seem to have become cordial. Queen Natalie has sent a sarcastic telegram to the Metropolitan Michael, complimenting him on his "forgiving disposition," as shown in his "complete reconciliation with the new Russophil convert, King Milan."

NOT A MOMENTARY WHIM.

Ex-King Milan is reported to have declared to a foreign diplomatist that the rumour that he intended to attempt to recover the crown was an absurd falsehood, and one calculated to excite discord between himself and the present rulers of Servia. But such endeavours, he said, would prove fruitless, as perfect mutual confidence prevailed. His abdication was not the consequence of a whim of the moment, but a carefully-made resolution of which he never repented. He was convinced that both the Ministry and the Regency were pursuing the right policy. There were difficulties, of course; but no Government could be entirely free from them. He had the firmest possible conviction that the whole Servian nation was determined to stand loyally by King Alexander. King Milan, who reserved his rights as a father when abdicating (and, by the way, his rights as the senior General in the Servian army also), has declared that he will not allow Queen Natalie to see her son in Servia, but he will allow an occasional interview outside Servian territory. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports a conversation held on Tuesday with the Prince of Montenegro. The Prince declared that it was his desire to live at peace with all mankind. He had no desire, he said, for territorial extension. He applied himself to governing his principality to the best of his power, and he would not move a finger to cause disturbance in any other country. As regarded Servia, in particular, he had no other policy than that of letting the Servians decide or themselves what Government would give them the greatest happiness.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND COUNT WALDERSEE.

"Atlas," in the *World*, hears from Berlin that a conflict has taken place between Prince Bismarck and Count Waldersee, which has ended, as usual, in the complete triumph of the Chancellor, who is resolutely determined to do his best to preserve peace. "Count Waldersee has been compelled by Prince Bismarck formally and publicly to deny that he ever sent the Emperor William that report on the Russian armaments which caused such a ferment at Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna; but unluckily for the Count the existence of the said report was first revealed to Europe by his own favourite newspaper. Prince Bismarck became alarmed, and not without reason, at the ominous manner in which the straw was moving, and my correspondent informs me that the Emperor had the choice of either supporting the Chancellor's peace policy or accepting his resignation. Prince Bismarck has exerted himself strenuously in order to induce the Czar to visit the Emperor William, and whether this momentous Imperial meeting takes place at Berlin or at Kiel it is certain that the German Chancellor will also have an interview with the Czar, in order that he may ascertain what His Majesty really wishes to take place on the Danube, which is the quarter where the danger to the peace of Europe lies."

THE CAUCASUS.

Reports continue to be received at Erzeroum of military preparations being made in the Caucasus. A large force of artillery is reported to have arrived at Kars. A considerable movement of troops is taking place at other points, and the organisation of a corps of irregular cavalry is proceeding. The Governor-General of the Caucasus, Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, lately made a tour of inspection of all the roads towards the Persian frontier.

FRANCE.

THE CANTONAL ELECTIONS.

The final computation of the results of Sunday's (28th ult.) elections is as follows:—Councillors-General elected, 1,251; second ballots necessary, 177; Moderate Republicans, 616; Radicals, 208; seats gained by Republicans, 79; seats gained by Reactionists, 86; seats gained by Boulangists, 12. The total of votes polled by General Boulanger comes to 158,000, by the Republicans to 1,500,000, and by the Reactionists to 600,000. Prices on the Bourse went up 15c. on Wednesday in consequence of a sensational report that General Boulanger had committed suicide.

Notwithstanding the defeat of Boulangism at the recent elections the Government, it is thought, will probably not fix a date for the legislative elections until the High Court has sat and passed judgment. This may be expected to be finished by about the middle of August. The ballot boxes cannot be opened till twenty days after the decree convoking the electors to vote is issued, hence a delay till at least the second Sunday in September will probably ensue. The *National*, a supporter of the Government, exhorts the Ministry not to indulge in over confidence on account of General Boulanger's defeat, but to continue to be wary and watchful.

THE BOULANGER TRIAL.

A great sensation was created on Saturday (27th ult.) by the publication by the Boulangists of the case against the General as shown in the deposition secretly given before the Judicial Committee of the High Court. The manuscript reports of this evidence were not sent to the ordinary printing press of the Senate, because several journalists were known to be watching the works; but to the great house of Dalloz, where the manager took every reasonable precaution to prevent the facts from leaking out. There were 300 copies printed in all, which were placed under lock and key, and the key was given to an old and tried servant. This man now says that he trusted it to a woman whose business it was to stitch the leaves together, she having told him that she left her cap in the room where the printed matter was locked up. On counting the volumes there were only 299. The woman has been since arrested, but denies that she took anything. At any rate, the Boulangist papers got hold of the document, and give copious extracts from it, beginning with the worst charges against the General. M. Mermeix, of the *Cocarde*, has been arrested, and his house was forced open after sunset, which was illegal. The *Daily News* correspondent sends the following brief extracts of the depositions, which fill sixteen columns of the *Cocarde*:—The first witness is General Ferron, who says that a rumour was current at the time he entered the War Office that his predecessor had used the reserve funds for advertising himself before the country. The Secret Service Moneys were duly accounted for, but as for the Reserve Fund—the result of the accumulated savings on the Secret Service grants throughout successive administrations—the account rendered by General Boulanger stood as follows:—Cash, 1,699,575f. (£67,983); two receipts from the comptroller for advances of 20,000f. (£800) and same for 180,000f. (£7,200 respectively, making total assets 1,899,575f. (£79,983). The Reserve Fund on General Boulanger's entering the War Office amounted to 2,038,213f. (£81,628 10s.), and there was thus a sum of 138,635f. (£5,545) unaccounted for. General Ferron next refers at some length to the scene at the review of July 14, 1887, when M. Grevy himself and all his staff were insulted by a mob, and to the political meeting at M. Laguerre's house, where the advisability of getting up a revolutionary movement to prevent the election of M. Ferry to the Presidency was discussed, and where General Boulanger said that he would answer for the army remaining in the barracks while the work was being done outside. Had General Ferron been acquainted with this earlier, he would have summoned General Boulanger before a Council of War. The next witness was General Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, a thorough anti-Boulangist; but his deposition was not on the whole unfavourable. He said: "I learnt from the indictment the charge against M. Boulanger of suborning officers. I am bound to say that this crime, as defined by military law, is committed only by those who attempt to entice over soldiers to the enemy or to armed rebels. General Boulanger did nothing of the sort." M. Alibert's evidence is largely hearsay. He avers that the General, while Minister of War, accepted the presidency of a Political Committee, which held its meetings in a house in the Avenue Hoche, and dined at the Cafe de Paris. The General used to pay for the dinner, and the company consisted of Count Dillon and MM. Lockroy and Granet, the Postmaster General, M.M. Laguerre, Laisant, Tony Revillon, Rochefort, Clemenceau, and the Marquis de Talleyrand. He says that Count Dillon subscribed £4,000 to the Boulangist fund, and the Marquis de Talleyrand as much. The deposition of a retired War Office clerk named Geissen, which follows, was two months ago to be a crushing piece of evidence. M. Geissen, who was a clerk under Colonel Vincent at the War Office, listened behind a door to a conversation between General Boulanger and his chief. He said: "I could hear their voices getting louder, and I made out that the General had asked for some money, to which request the Colonel said, 'I won't. This is all I heard, but I supposed that General Boulanger had attempted to apply public money to his private ends. In fact, I supposed that he wanted to subvention newspapers, for just then there was a rumour that the *Evenement* had received 80,000f. from the War Office. A short time after this Colonel Vincent was cashiered, and I never doubted that it was on account of his resistance to General Boulanger's demands, and this was the opinion of my fellow clerks."

A search was made on Sunday evening (28th ult.) at the offices of the Boulangist journal, *La Presse*, the result being that some letters addressed to General Boulanger were seized. Searches were also effected at a printing office in the Rue Paul Lelong, where several Boulangist newspapers are printed.

M. Mermeix, the editor of the *Cocarde*, who was arrested after the publication of the first instalment of the documents of the High Court, has been transferred from the depot to Mazas Prison, where he is "au secret," not even his counsel being allowed to communicate with him. He is not, it is stated, to be prosecuted for a Press offence, but for robbery of the documents. It is the printer, M. Mouillot, who brings the charge against him. In the meantime, M. Mermeix's journal, the *Cocarde*, continues the publication of the official papers of the High Court. Its instalment of Wednesday consists of the depositions made before the Examining Committee of M. Cambon, late Resident General at Tunis; General Lebelin de Dionne, and M. Blandin, Deputy.

General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort not having answered the summons to appear before the High Court, an official visited their houses on Sunday and read and then affixed to the doors copies of a decree, signed M. Le Royer, to the effect that if they did not appear within ten days, they would be declared outlaws and their property confiscated. The same thing was done outside the Mairies of the districts in which the houses are situated.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

Affairs in Crete continue in a critical state. A general panic has seized the Christian inhabitants of the larger towns, and they are leaving the island. The Austrian steamer landed many Christian families on Monday morning at the island of Cerigo. Between two and three thousand Mussulman troops from Bengazi are encamped outside Canea. Several additional murders have been committed in various parts of the island, and Ibrahim Pasha, the Military Governor, is making great efforts, to prevent further bloodshed. From letters and telegrams received on Monday it appears that the insurgents are reluctantly giving up the idea that Great Britain will help them, and are now looking to Greece. If Turkey tries to put down the revolutionary movement with a high hand, and without consenting to remedy Cretan grievances, the attempt will be opposed in every district of the island, *vi et armies*. A Cretan merchant says, in a letter received on Monday, "The Turks can massacre, but they cannot reconquer the island."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* learns, on alleged authority, that Germany and Italy are endeavouring to bring about an understanding between Crete and the Porte, whilst Russia and France are intriguing against these well-meant efforts.

News of a deplorable character was received on Tuesday at Athens from Crete. Fighting, with much bloodshed and loss of life, is still going on in various parts of the islands. One Christian village, inhabited by about a hundred and fifty families, has been burned to the ground. In the towns where there is a mixed Mussulman and Christian population a perfect panic prevails. The Greek Consul is so impressed with the dangers of the situation that he has sent his family away for safety to Syria.

A Reuter's telegram from Athens announces that the Porte, having finally decided upon the recall of the Governor, Sartinsky Pasha, the latter has started for Constantinople. Riaz Pasha will provisionally assume the governorship, but is expected that the post will be finally entrusted to Photiades Pasha, at present Ottoman Ambassador in Rome, who formerly held the governorship of the island. At the invitation of the Porte, a commission of six members is to leave Crete for the Turkish capital. It is composed of two Mussulmans and four Christians, two of the latter representing the Christian majority of the Assembly and two the insurgents. The Christian members were with difficulty prevailed upon to join the mission. It is stated on good authority that England has given all parties interested plainly to understand that Her Majesty's Government attaches the greatest importance to Crete remaining an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. Her Majesty's cruiser Fearless has arrived at Suda Bay, and another British war vessel is expected. The mission of their commanders is to protect the lives and property of British subjects in case of disturbances. A French man-of-war and a despatch-boat have also been ordered to Crete.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Aug. 1.—The reply of Prince Bismarck, dated from Varzin, to the note of the Swiss Federal Council of July 10 last, declares that the German Government maintains its interpretation of the Settlement Treaty of 1876, and of the right of asylum. The note further reiterates the German demand regarding the police supervision to be exercised by Switzerland over foreigners in that country, and declares that the German Socialists do not enter Switzerland as political refugees, but of their own accord, in order to plot against Germany, and that they have, therefore, no claim to the right of asylum. Finally, the Imperial Chancellor expresses the hope that a new treaty may be concluded. The question of the neutrality of Switzerland is not alluded to.

PARLIAMENT AND THE ROYAL GRANTS.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

In the House of Commons on the 25th ult. the adjourned debate on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the motion to go into Committee on the Queen's Message asking for provision for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales was resumed by Mr. Bradlaugh. The hon. gentleman, after complaining that Mr. Balfour's reference to the subject of his speech at Salisbury on Thursday would not conduce to its calm consideration either in the House or out of it, proceeded to contend, in an elaborate argument, enforced by copious statistics and extracts, that there had been no surrender by the Sovereign of the Crown lands, holding that they were legally sacrificed on the passing of the Civil List Act, the savings on which be insisted, legally as well as morally, belonged to the nation and ought to remain subject to the control of Parliament.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL SUPPORTS THE GRANTS.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who greatly amused a crowded House by remarking that it was so long since he had appeared in his place that he was entitled almost to ask for the indulgence usually accorded to a new member, declared that he had always held the strongest opinion as to the indisputable right of the Crown to apply to Parliament for a provision for the junior members of the royal family. He was of opinion that the original proposals of the Government were just. He traversed Mr. Bradlaugh's contention that there had been no surrender of the Crown lands, and he ridiculed the notion that Prime Ministers, like Mr. Gladstone and Secretaries of the Treasury, like Mr. Courtney, and Mr. H. Fowler, would have allowed the Crown to embezzle public moneys year after year. Moreover, if it had been contemplated that excesses on the Civil List should be repaid to the Treasury, it would have been so stated in the Civil List Act, and it was inconsistent with reason and common sense to contend that it was the duty of the Treasury to interfere with these excesses. It was understood, he contended, at the time the Civil List was settled, that it was the duty of Parliament to provide for the children of the Sovereign; and the offer of the Queen to provide for her grandchildren, other than the children of the Prince of Wales, was all that could reasonably be expected. He failed to discover anything in the action of the supporters of the amendment but a desire to gain some cheap-jack popularity and to lower the Crown in public estimation. The discussion was continued by Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. S. Hoare, Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. Cremer, Colonel Blundell, and others. Mr. Lawson opposed the amendment, and, disclaiming any sympathy with the "Storeyites," declined to take part in what he regarded as an affront to the throne.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Lord Hartington, who rose after ten o'clock, remarked upon what he regarded as the irrelevancy of Mr. Bradlaugh's argument, which he maintained had nothing to do with the proposed grant. Commenting on the circumstances under which the Queen ascended the throne as compared with those under which the Prince of Wales wou'd succeed her, he pointed out the impossibility of laying down a hard-and-fast rule as to royal grants. He pointed out that the amendment meant that unless the Queen, in the fifty-second year of her reign and the seventieth of her life, would become a party to vast and sweeping changes in the Civil List, Parliament would refuse to make provision for the branches of the royal family which it had never refused to provide for. He maintained that the proposal of limited finality, which the Committee had made, was all that could be at present desirable, while it would prevent the recurrence of these discussions in the present reign. As to the amendment, it was misplaced and unprecedented, and to refuse to consider the Royal Message would be discreditable and contrary to the traditions of the house.

MR. GOSCHEN'S REPLY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the argument of Mr. Bradlaugh with regard to the surrender of the hereditary revenues was based upon a *reductio ad absurdum* and was a mere figment of his brain. As regarded the savings on the Civil List, it was clear that under the third section of the Act they were to be paid over to the Queen, and there had never been a ghost of a suggestion that these savings were to be used for the maintenance of the junior members of the royal family; but, as a matter of fact, they had to a great extent been devoted, he said, to charity, to the entertainment of Foreign Princes, and to other national purposes. In conclusion, he submitted that precedent and all that has taken place established the fact that the Queen was entitled to assert her claim for the maintenance of her family by Parliament, although he thought she had exercised a wise discretion in not pressing it on the present occasion, and the Government, he said, accepted to the full the declaration as to the future laid down by Mr. Gladstone.

THE DIVISION.

When the division was taken there was much cheering as the Irish members, led by Mr. Parnell, followed the front Opposition Bench into the Government lobby, and, the amendment having been negatived by 398 votes to 116, the House went into Committee, when progress was immediately reported.

MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT.

The Commons on Monday went into Committee on the Messages from the Queen. Mr. John Morley moved as an amendment "That in the opinion of this Committee no adequate grounds have been shown for a proposal which increases the charge on the Consolidated Fund in order to make provision for the younger members of the royal family, and, while adding to the present burdens, leaves room for future claims of the same character." He denied that opposition to the grant meant hostility to the Sovereign or the Monarchy; nor was he in favour of a cheap or pasteboard monarchy; but he would always be willing, he said, to vote sufficient money to keep up the dignity of the Crown. He complained, however, that no sufficient assurance had been forthcoming as to finality in regard to these grants.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCES "TRUCKLING TO THE PEOPLE."

Mr. Chamberlain, commenting on the inconsistency of Mr. Morley, contended that he had entirely failed to give any justification for voting against Mr. Labouchere's amendment, and then proposing the same amendment himself, though in slightly different terms. Mr. Chamberlain, in conclusion, commented with great animation upon those who, like Mr. Storey, Mr Picton, and the Members for Northampton, professed to specially represent "the People, with a large P." Amidst great cheering from the Ministerialists and ironical laughter from the Opposition below the gangway, the right hon. gentleman denied their claims in that respect, asserting that what they really represented were the class jealousies and petty spites, which they did their utmost to stimulate, and those popular prejudices to which they truckled. If it was shameful to fawn to monarchy it was still more shameful to truckle to the multitude. Not one of those so-called representatives of the people would dare to tell the people the whole truth in this matter of royal expenditure or to let it be known that they were endeavouring to make monarchy unpopular in order to prepare the way for its destruction. These persons might be new Radicals, for they had nothing in common with the old Radicals; but their aims were destructive, and they were nothing more nor less than the Nihilists of English politics.

THE DIVISION.

After speeches from Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir G. Trevelyan, Sir Henry James, and Sir William Harcourt, and a brief reply from Mr. W. H. Smith, the House went to a division at midnight, and rejected the amendment by 355 votes against 134. The resolution was then agreed to. The Bill passed its second reading on Wednesday.

THE Bengal Government has decided to appoint a committee to consider and report on the security of air-shafts in vessels employed for the carriage of emigrants to the Colonies.

PERHAPS the most gratifying proof of social improvement in Bengal, observes a contemporary, is afforded by the Bengal Ladies' Association of Calcutta, which holds social gatherings to which native and English gentlemen are also invited, the proceedings being of a highly intellectual character. Scientific lectures are delivered, and there are songs and music by the members which are much appreciated. The Association held its tenth anniversary on the 3rd instant, at which about a hundred native ladies and gentlemen were present. The rise of an Association of this character foreshadows the abolition of the customs of the zenana among an increasing number of educated natives.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DUTY ON SILVER PLATE.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, July 26, the Earl of Northbrook called attention to that part of the report of the Royal Commission upon the Precious Metals, which related to the duty upon silver plate, and moved, for a copy of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State of July 2, 1887, with enclosures, and any subsequent correspondence between the India Office, the Government of India, and the Treasury on the subject; and, in doing so, pointed out that the value of the rupee had, in a few years, fallen from 1s. 10*d*. to 1s. 4*d*. A Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject, and they stated that from 14,000,000*l*. to 15,000,000*l*. in gold was paid by India in England, and which was raised in silver in India. The result was that since 1874 the people of India had had to pay 25,000,000 of rupees more than in that year in order to pay the 14,000,000*l*. or 15,000,000*l*. of gold in this country. That had been a source of great embarrassment to the Government of India. Another matter was the great loss to the Civil Servants in India, for whereas formerly a man received Rs. 1,000 in India as his salary and received 100*l*. sterling in England, now, in consequence of the fall in silver, he only received 70*l*. for the same Rs. 1,000. That had produced great hardship to our countrymen employed in India. The Royal Commission had considered many proposals made for the raising of the price of silver, and one was, as silver had become one of the ordinary products to be met with in the markets of the world, that the duty on silver should be removed, and that would have an effect increasing the demand, and therefore of increasing the price of silver. The abolition of the duty would be a great benefit and advantage to the people of this country. Successive Governments in India had repeatedly urged the repeal of this duty, and successive Secretaries of State had urged the same thing upon the Chancellors of the Exchequer, but it still remained. He did not for a moment suppose that any Government had wished to act unfairly towards India, but now that India received our manufactures there should be more reciprocity, and he thought that greater consideration should be given to a question which must materially benefit the people of India. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Kimberley and Lord Stanley of Alderley spoke in favour of the abolition of the duty.

Lord Herschell said that he had been chairman of the committee appointed to consider the relations of the precious metals, and had also been recently in India, and he was strongly alive to the feelings which prevailed there in regard to this question. It would be very difficult to estimate what would be the increased demand for silver in this country, if the duty were abolished. At any rate, it would be a step in the right direction, and would have an influence, which they desired to see, upon the silver manufactures, of this country.

Viscount Cross, after stating that his first duty was to thank the noble earl for bringing forward the motion, said that the arguments had been in favour of the repeal of the duty, and were of great interest. He agreed with what had fallen from the noble earl, and he had done what he could with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get this duty taken off. It brought in a small sum to the revenue, and if it were taken off there would be a great benefit to the people of India and also to the people of this country. As they had in India taken off duties on our manufactures, we owed something to the people of that country for the course which they took. As to hall-marking, he, too, believed that it was a barbarous system. The abolition of the duty would be a step in the right direction, and though he could not answer for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he believed that when he was able he would be willing to get rid of the duty. Some time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if he saw his way to deal with the subject he certainly would do so. He would again press the matter upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and would leave him no peace until he found his way out of the difficulty. (Hear, hear.) The motion was then, as amended, agreed to.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, on the 2nd instant, asked the Secretary of State for India if his attention had been called to the report of Mr. Bolton, collector, on the distress in the Diamond Harbour Subdivision, and to the fines of two rupees or a week's imprisonment on nine starving men and of one rupee on a woman, inflicted by Mr. Maguire, the Joint Magistrate of Alipore, for a breach of the revenue laws, they having scraped some salt from the earth to add to their meal of tamarind seeds and stalks of the water lily; and asked the Secretary of State what portion of the Reserve Famine Fund had been devoted to the famine in Ganjam and Orissa.

Viscount Cross said that, in regard to the distress, it was impossible to speak too highly of the action of the Governor (Lord Connemara) of the Presidency of Madras. He had visited the district in which the distress existed, had made every inquiry into it, and had given great encouragement to those who had to deal with it. By his example he had done much to relieve the sufferings of the unhappy people afflicted, and her Majesty had sent a message to him, which was a compliment he highly deserved. He had no official notice of the matter referred to by the noble lord. He had seen stories in the newspapers, but he declined to discuss the matter upon them. As to the distress in Bengal, every step would be taken by the Viceroy to alleviate it as he was fully alive to the difficulties and dangers of the situation. There was no famine fund, but if, unfortunately, it should be necessary, application would be made to the Central Government to provide funds for relief.

MAILS TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 26, Mr. King asked the Postmaster-General, with reference to evidence given before the Select Committee on the Revenue Department estimates with regard to the revision of the arrangements with the French and Indian Post Offices for the conveyance of Her Majesty, mails to and from India, Australia, &c.; whether he had been able to take any steps in the reduction indicated; and whether he could hold out any prospect of a reduction in the rates fixed in July 1887, or of improving any of the other conditions of the arrangements then made.

Mr. Raikes: I am glad to inform the hon. member that I have been able to take such steps as he refers to, and have succeeded in obtaining from the French and Italian Governments a further reduction of the transit rates payable for the special conveyance of the Eastern mails through France and Italy. It may interest the House to know that this reduction of rates, which will come into operation on January 1. 1890, is estimated to represent in the aggregate a saving of between 5,000*l*. and 6,000*l*. a year over and above the very large saving secured in July 1887. Further, the porterage at Calais connected with these mails hitherto separately paid for by this country at the rate of about 1,000*l*. a year, will in future be provided by France free of special charge; and among other advantages recently gained I may mention an acceleration by two hours of the special train service from Modane to Brindisi—an acceleration already in force—and the establishment of a special branch service from Foggia to Naples after the close of this year with a view to accelerating the mails for Australia carried by the Orient Steam Navigation Company from Naples. The House may also be interested to learn that under the arrangements made in July 1887 and June 1889 the Post Office Department is placed in a position to send, if it requires to do so, all classes of correspondence to the East by all sea routes at lower rates of postage than by the overland route. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the courteous attention which the French and Italian postal authorities gave to my representations, and the spirit of conciliation in which they eventually complied with my application for the foregoing concessions.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked whether the changes would admit of the rate to India being reduced from 5*d*. to 2½*d*.

Mr. Raikes: No, sir.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he was yet in a position to give any information to the House as to the future dates of departure of the Australian mails for England from Adelaide.

Mr. Raikes: The subject of the day of departure of the homeward Australian mails from Adelaide is still under the consideration of the Government. I may, however, say that the latest proposal is that the mails should leave Adelaide on Wednesday, thus arriving in London on Wednesday instead of on Monday as at present. This would involve a departure from Bombay on Sunday instead of on Friday; and I have, therefore, felt it necessary to consult the India Office, who are communicating with the Indian Government on the subject. I am also endeavouring to ascertain the views of merchants and others engaged in the Indian, Australian, and China trade as to the feasibility of such a change.

THE PROJECTED DOCK AT BOMBAY.

Admiral Field, the same day, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state what progress had been made towards the completion of the long-promised first-class dock at Bombay for ironclads of her Majesty's Fleet; had the site been selected; had the estimate of cost been approved; if so, what was the amount, and had the contract for its completion been given out; had the Indian Government and the Admiralty come to an agreement as to the portion of the cost of construction to be borne by each, and, if the above questions received answers in the negative would he then state the cause of delay in carrying out the recommendations of successive naval commanders-in-chief for the last fifteen years, that a dock for first-class battleships should be constructed as a matter of vital necessity, and thus avoid the risk of sending ships in a disabled condition to Malta, distant 4,000 miles, to be docked and repaired, as was done in 1882.

Sir J. Gorst: No progress has been made with the Bombay dock. A site was selected and estimates made, the cost amounting to 221,000*l*. The Secretary of State in Council offered to contribute a moiety of this sum out of Indian revenues, but this offer has not yet been accepted by the Admiralty. In the meantime the Bombay Port Trust have offered to construct a dock which in the opinion of the Government of India will be sufficient to meet all Indian requirements.

Admiral Field asked whether the Treasury had refused the money, or whether the fault lay with the Admiralty.

Sir J. Gorst could not answer that question.

POSTAGE TO INDIA.

On Monday, July 29, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Hon. Member for Canterbury dealing with the complaint of the latter that the postage to India from England is 5*d*. per half ounce for letters, while it is 2½*d*. per half ounce for letters from France, Germany, and Russia to India, and also with the fact that the postage on newspapers to Ceylon is 1½*d*. each, while it is only 1*d*. to Australia, 5,000 miles further, whether he had received a report from the Postmaster-General, to whom he referred the correspondence, and what action was intended to be taken in regard to the question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The point of the hon. member's question is as to what action is intended to be taken. No action is intended to be taken in the matter.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the First Lord of the Treasury, as they were now approaching the end of the session, when the Indian Budget would be taken.

Mr. W. H. Smith: I am very glad, indeed, to have an assurance from the hon. member that we are approaching the end of the session. ("Hear" and laughter.) I am afraid, however, that I cannot now state when the Indian Budget will be brought forward. Certain measures must be passed, and further progress made with Supply before the Indian Budget can be taken.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked that two day's notice might be given of the Indian Budget.

Mr. W. H. Smith: Without entering into a pledge—the difficulty of doing which at this period of the session the hon. member is aware of—I will endeavour to give the notice which he desires.

NAVAL DOCK AT BOMBAY.

In reply to Admiral Field, on Tuesday, July 30, Lord G. Hamilton stated, with respect to the proposed construction at Bombay of a dock suitable for ships of the navy, that the question raised financial considerations in which the Treasury necessarily had a leading voice, and the Treasury would not treat the construction of this dock as an isolated matter of finance, but as connected with the general contribution which India made of the revenue.

Admiral Field: Is there a dock at Bombay at present available for a first-class ironclad?

Lord G. Hamilton: No.

Admiral Field: Then what is to be done if a ship meets with disaster?

No answer was given.

THE SHAH'S FAREWELL.

THE Shah, accompanied by Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Sir Henry Rawlinson, left Brighton at eleven o'clock on Monday morning (29th ult.) by special train for Portsmouth, reaching the North Railway Jetty of the Dockyard five minutes after noon. Here His Majesty, who was received by the chief officials of the port, went on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, in which vessel he was conveyed to East Cowes. When the royal yacht was abreast of the middle of the triple line of the great English manœuvring fleet of 1889, the signal was made to fire a general salute. Ere the flag had reached the deck of the royal yacht, from one end to the other of the five-mile long triple line of ships solid columns of white smoke were seen to emerge, driven by blasts of flame. Then followed the most thundrous roar of cannon ever heard on sea or land, the guns from 112 pennants swelling the din, which rolled and crashed like heaven's artillery itself. Everybody, Persian and English alike, craved to see the awful spectacle. In half a minute the fleet was hidden by a thick cloud of smoke; but still the terrific crash and shock went on and then rumbled away with the smoke of the last gun. "Ah, ah! Allahao Akbar," said the Shah, while his suite for the most part looked dumfounded. It is an enormous fleet, much better than the French fleet," said His Imperial Majesty to Mr. Churchill. "They have nothing so good as this, and they never will have," replied the patriotic gentleman. "It is great, it is terrible—such a multitude of ships and such enormous cannon—they could do anything," said the Shah; and then he asked all sorts of questions about the vessels, their armament, speed, and so on. Rounding the end of the line at the Spit, the Victoria and Albert styod back towards Cowes. What avenues of ships! said the Shah. "I see that this is a great military country, for the fleet is a great power," observed His Imperial Majesty. "On the Thames and Mersey I saw that the commercial navy of England was greater than all the rest of the world, and now I see that her war navy is more powerful than all others." Cowes was reached about 2 p.m. On landing the Shah was conveyed in a royal carriage, which was in waiting to Osborne, where he took leave of Her Majesty. Subsequently His Majesty returned to in the royal yacht, which left at six o'clock in the evening for Cherbourg, amidst salutes from the guns of the German frigate, Niobe and the British war-ship Valorous.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

The Shah reached Cherbourg at half-past twelve on Tuesday morning (30 ult.). At eight he received the Persian Ambassador and the generals and colonels deputed by M. Carnot to attend him to Paris. He was received at the jetty by General Henrion, the Port Admiral, a number of other officers of high rank, and the three Persian Ministers, who happen to be in France for the Exhibition. The boy who travels with him was at his side. It was not long before the special train steamed out slowly between two lines of soldiers and thousands of spectators. It stopped frequently at small stations to enable the country folks who crowded to them to see the Shah and his suite. At Caen he lunched in the train, Dr. Tholoxan staying with him while he was eating, and examining each dish before it was offered to His Majesty. The special train reached Paris soon after four o'clock. President Carnot received His Majesty, surrounded by the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the Governor of Paris, the Prefect of Police, and others. The Republican Guard lined the platform. At half-past four the President of the Republic, having the Shah by his side, drove out of the station gates. They were warmly cheered by the crowds, while the soldiers lining the streets had great difficulty in keeping back. After accompanying the Shah into the Palace prepared for him in the Rue Copernic, the President of the Republic returned to the Elysee. A little later the Shah drove to the Elysee to pay a visit to the President and Madame Carnot.

The drogramme of the fetes which will be given in honour of the Shah of Persia has now been arranged. On the 31st a dinner and a fete was held at M. Tirard's; on August 1 a dinner and fete at the Elysee; to-day (the 2nd) a grand evening fete, open to the public, will be held at the Exhibition; on the third a soiree at M. Spuller's; on the 4th, a promenade concert, with a competition of orchestras and a public evening fete at the Palais de l'Industrie, with illuminations from the heights of Montmartre, Belleville, Passy, Bicetre, and the Park of Montsouris, in commemoration of the jubilee bonfires lighted there on August 4, 1789; on the 5th there will be a special performance at the Hippodrome; on the 6th a special representation at the Opera, when portions of "La Tempete" and the "Cid" will be performed. On the 7th the Shah will leave for Vienna from the Gare de l'Est.

MR. BRADLAUGH has given notice that next Session he will bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Council and Government of India and for the better government of India.

IT is well-known, says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Her Majesty's devotion to her Indian servants amounts almost to a mania. They are treated at Court with the utmost consideration, and it was in order to be able to better converse with them that the Queen has been applying herself—with quite remarkable aptitude, I am told, for so old a pupil—to the study of Hindustani. The queen is also haying marble busts made of all her Inpian attendants.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE defeat of Lancashire at the hands of Gloucester was a surprise, and it relegates Lancashire to the third place in the list of candidates for the county premiership. The team which Mr. Hornby took down to Aigburth was stronger than that which had inflicted a severe defeat on Gloucestershire at Bristol on the opening days of the month, Barlow taking Mr. Crosfield's place; but Gloucester was much stronger relatively, Woof, Roberts, and Croome taking the place of Evans, Gregg, and Bush. The addition of the two bowlers really decided the affair, as the breakdown of Lancashire in the first innings showed.

Frank Sugg exhibited more than his usual vigour and played a splendid game. He contributed exactly one-half of the runs scored from the bat; but seven of the other players can only pile up the massive total of 26 among them. In the second innings there were three good men run out; and then Gloucester, thanks mainly to the inimitable coolness of Dr. E. M. Grace and the steady batting of Mr. Croome, gained the 87 runs they required with three wickets in hand. It is a little curious that in the second innings at Bristol they also made 87 runs. As we have said, the result of the match seriously affects the position of Lancashire in the premiership lists, but it is quite possible that Lancashire may occupy the second place even yet.

Yorkshire appeared to be playing up to their old form in the match with Notts, and if they had had the most ordinary share of good luck they would probably have won. The visitors were deprived of the services of Daft and Shrewsbury, and the Yorkshiremen, in order to make amends, missed Gunn twice. Peel came out splendidly both with bat and ball, and Wainwright hit with great power in the second innings; and in the result the unfortunate Yorkshiremen may claim to have been the only eleven that has this year, in sporting phrase, fairly "extended" unconquered Nottinghamshire. Of the subsequent defeat of Yorkshire by the Warwickshire Eleven it is almost painful to write when one remembers so well the past glories of the great county. The popular young Warwickshire professional, Walter Richards, played very finely indeed against all the bowling strength of Yorkshire, and some "executives" have probably already cast a covetous eye in that direction.

The Derbyshire and Surrey match was not quite the gift it appeared on paper for the former champions, and only the excellent bowling of Bowley saved them, we are entitled to say, from a reverse. A Sheffield correspondent points out that there were only five "real natives" in the team which so nearly went down at Derby. Surrey found some compensation for their narrow escape in the crushing defeat they inflicted on Leicestershire.

Lincolnshire has pitted itself against an eleven of the Marylebone Club and ground. Alec. Hearne is very warmly congratulated on his success against Lincoln, whose score was absurdly small; but his friends should pay a little more attention to the quality of the batsmen to whom he was opposed. Six wickets for four runs is nothing to be proud of; it only shows that the boatsmen were a miserably weak lot.

In the return match between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, commenced at Bradford on the 29th ult. the home team gave a trial to J. T. Brown, the professional cricketer, who played with marked success against Leicestershire three weeks before. The wicket was rather slow in the morning, but Mr. Grace, having won the toss, took the first innings, and the visitors remained at the wickets until a little after five o'clock. In all, their innings extended over three hours and forty minutes, and amounted to 200. The visitors made a bad start, losing the brothers Grace and Mr. Pullen for 39 runs, but afterwards Messrs. Brain and Cranston, and, in a less degree, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Croome, all achieved some measure of success. Yorkshire had 65 minutes' batting. After losing Ulyett with the score at 1, Hall batted so freely that 45 runs were speedily obtained. At the drawing of stumps Yorkshire, with seven wickets to fall, were 131 runs behind.

The Yorkshire Eleven were to great advantage on the second day. They succeeded in raising their overnight score of 69 for three wickets to 213, and thus headed their opponents by 13 runs. The best performance, however, was the dismissal of Gloucestershire in three hours and ten minutes for 138. Peel, Wade, and Whitehead all bowled extremely well, and for once they were backed up by some capital fielding, the only palpable chance which was missed being a sharp catch at the wicket. The remainder of the first innings of Yorkshire lasted from twenty minutes to twelve till ten minutes to two, and during this time 144 runs were added for the loss of seven wickets.

The second innings of Gloucestershire commenced at ten minutes to three, and lasted until six o'clock. A capital start was made by Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Ladcliffe, who scored 48 for the first wicket, but afterwards there was very little in the batting except the play of Mr. W. G. Grace. The Gloucestershire captain was seventh out at 93, and but for his play the visitors would have fared badly. It must be said, however, that his 52 was far from being one of his best displays. He gave a chance at the wicket at twelve, and he narrowly escaped being bowled on several occasions. The state of the ground enabled the bowlers to get a good deal of work on the ball. Yorkshire had 125 runs to get to win, and during the quarter of an hour which they had at the wickets, scored 18 for the loss of one wicket.

Yorkshire finally beat Gloucestershire by five wickets, and so gained their first victory over any one of the other seven great counties since the beginning of the season. The success was, of course, very popular, and it was especially gratifying to the North Countrymen after the previous week's disaster at Birmingham, while the value of the victory was enhanced by the fact that in their previous match Gloucestershire had proved successful against Lancashire. The Yorkshiremen won fairly on their merits, and owed their success mainly to the excellent bowling and fielding on Tuesday afternoon, when they got Gloucestershire out for 138.

There was rather an uneventful day's cricket at Kensington Oval on the first day of the return match between Sussex and Surrey. Some rain had fallen in the early morning, and the wicket was a little slow, though it never became difficult, and only occasionally were the bowlers able to get any work on the ball. Both sides were strongly represented, and as, when the teams met before, the first time this season, Surrey only just won by three wickets, the game excited a good deal of interest. Sussex won the toss, and took first innings, and there was some capital hitting by Bean, and some excellent defensive batting by Mr. Newham. The sides were all out soon after luncheon time, and the total only reached 111. Bean made his 43 out of 53 during his stay of three quarters of an hour, and hit five fours, two threes, and five twos.

In the Surrey innings Abel and Mr. Shuter set the side a splendid example by putting on 104 runs for the first wicket, this being, we believe, the first time this season that the two men have done so well at the beginning of an innings. Mr. Shuter was the first to leave, and his 55, the result of an hour and 40 minutes admirable batting, included eight fours, one three, and five twos. Abel was the third man out at 133, his dismissal being brought about by a fine catch at point. His innings of 61 extended over two hours and ten minutes, and was made without giving a chance. The light was not at all good towards the close of the day, but Mr. Walter Read played in his best form, and was particularly severe on Humphrey's lobs. He succeeded in getting his 50 before the close of play. Surrey had a great advantage, being 96 runs ahead with four wickets to fall.

The following day the Surrey men followed up the advantage they had obtained the previous day, and gained a most decisive victory over Sussex in a single innings with 84 runs to spare. After the opening day's cricket it scarcely seemed that the Sussex team had any chance. Their play was again weak and disappointing, and at all the points of the game Surrey showed their superiority. The wicket was much harder and easier than before, but the weather was dull and depressing, the atmosphere being oppressively close. The last two batsmen offered a determined resistance to the bowling, and it was not until a quarter past one that the innings closed for 326. Mr. Walter Read increased his not out score of 58 to 87, and altogether he was at the wickets for two hours and fifty minutes without making a mistake.

Lovers of "averages" will see that one week has produced some important movements. Albert Ward has fallen from 34·13 to 32·4 per innings, with an aggregate of 580 runs. Barnes, with an aggregate of 1,036 runs, has an average of 51·16 (the previous week it was 56·10); and Gunn, who has scored 938 runs, has an average of 46·18. Frank Sugg has gained a few points with an addition of 41 runs, which makes his aggregate 536 and his average 26·8. In the front rank of the bowlers we find that Briggs has captured 96 wickets, at an average cost of 12·40; Watson 68 at a cost per wicket of 14·38; Richardson 15 wickets at an average of 10·23; and Attewell 71 wickets, at an average of 11·64. Both in batting and bowling Notts supply the leading men.

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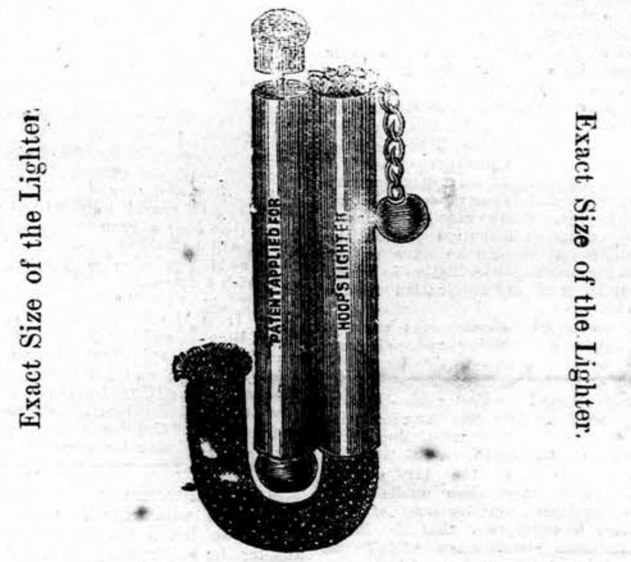
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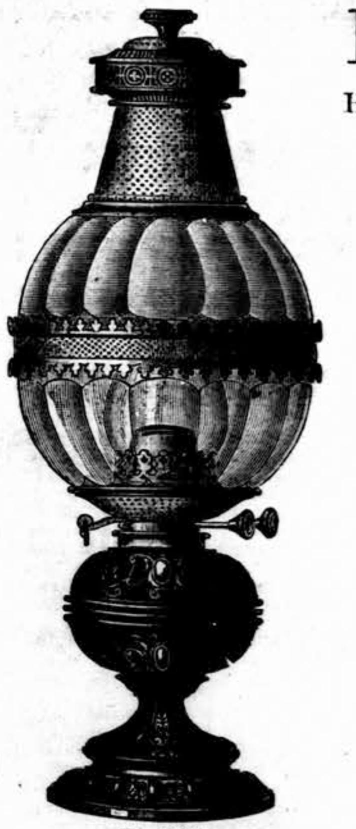

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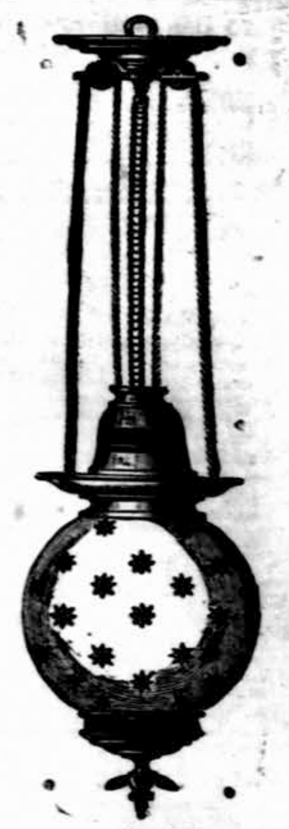

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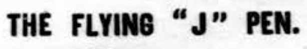

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